Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

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BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MOB SHOOTS TO KILL.

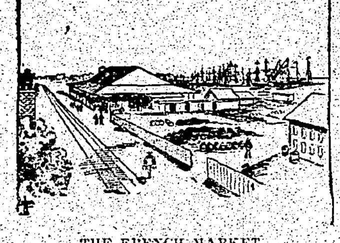
SIX DEAD THE RESULT OF NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

City Terrorized by Hundreds of Armed Men Who Attack Negro Wharf Laborers, Firing Recklessly Into the Crowds—Police Were Cowardly.

Authorities Defied.

Not since the day of the memorable attack on the Parish prison and the lynching of the Italians four years ago has New Orleans been wrought up as it was Tuesday by a bloody labor riot on the river front, resulting in the killing of six *men and the wounding of at least a dozen* others. The riot was far more serious than the loss of life indicated, for it showed the mob to be in complete control and able to defy and override the police and hold the commerce of the city completely at its mercy. It marched along the entire city front, some eight or ten miles, in two armies equipped with rifles, shotguns and pistols, dispersing all companies of negroes at work there and shooting all who opposed it without the slightest check or hindrance or the least attempt at resistance on the part of the laborers or police. The mob was completely master of the situation, firing right and left at all who got in the way and at many points even the vessels lying at the wharf received showers of bullets.

The riot produced the greatest excitement, arousing the commercial classes and rendering probable a suppression of the rioting which has continued more or less *since October, culminating* in Tuesday's affair. Appeals have been made to the police, to the Mayor, to the Governor, to the United States and finally to the British ambassador at Washington, the British *ship agents appealing* through him to the home Government for protection, as a British vessel at the wharf was fired on by the mob and the purser of the steamer Engineer of the Harrison line fatally wounded. The captain barely escaped with his life.

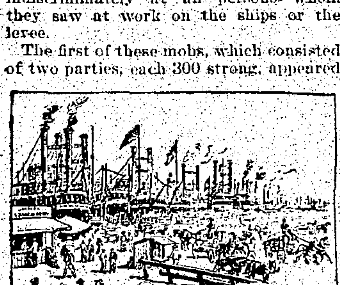


THE FRENCH MARKET.

Cause of the Trouble.

The white screwmen engaged in loading vessels with cotton at that port *have been* attempting for four months past to drive negro labor from the levees. Several serious riots have already occurred from this cause, but these not succeeding in getting rid of the negroes, the white laborers determined upon a display that would show their strength, overawe the authorities, overwhelm the police and cause panic *among the negroes*. There is no reason to doubt the charge of the police that Tuesday's rioting was prearranged in every detail in order to strike terror to those who opposed the demands of the white laborers. It was well understood that there would be a serious disturbance. The Mayor and authorities were warned, but no provision was made to meet the mob, which had the field to itself, killed the negroes or ran them off the levee, overawed the police and held complete control. The white screwmen made no attempt at concealment. They marched in three companies of from 250 to 500 each along the entire city front, attacking the negroes at three points and firing indiscriminately at all persons whom they saw at work on the ships or the levee.

The first of these mobs, which consisted of two parties, each 300 strong, appeared at about 7 o'clock in the morning at the French market, near which the British steamer Engineer of the Harrison line was loading. The men were mainly armed with Winchester rifles, shotguns and pistols, but some carried the long pikes famous in the French revolution. They marched in semi-military order, quietly and with few words, and the morning being very foggy, they were not seen until they filed into the French market. Here some of them stationed themselves behind the massive pillars of the market, while others scattered among the freight with which the levee was covered.



VIEW OF THE LEVEE.

Fired Upon the Negroes.

Just as the negro overseer called upon his men to go to work some one in the mob shouted: "Fire." There was a single shot, followed by a general fusillade. A panic prevailed in the market, where hundreds of women were marketing, and the crowd scattered in every direction, rushing for places of safety. The negroes aboard the steamer, at whom the principal fire was directed, scattered, some of them jumping overboard in their fright, but most of them seeking refuge in the cabin. The mob began firing not only at the negroes at work on the Engineer, but at any they could see passing and, becoming frenzied, fired at all, white and black alike. On board the Engineer the purser, John Baur, was shot three times *in the face and arm and fatally wounded.* Three or four of the laborers were seriously, if not fatally, wounded. The crowd on the wharf fared worse, however. The negroes and others who happened to be there fled in every direction when the firing began and every one of those killed or wounded was shot while in flight.

The Secretary of the Interior has refused to reopen the case questioning the title of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company to 68,000 acres of land valued at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

FIRES ON THE FLAG.

Spanish Man-of-War Attacks American Steamer on the High Seas.

The American mail ship Allianca, while proceeding from Colon to New York, sighted a barkentine-rigged steamer under the land off Cape May, the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. When about two and one-half miles distant she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping it, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard. Shortly after she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, which was soon followed by another. The American ensign was again *hoisted and dipped*, but the course and the speed of the ship was not changed, as no hostile demonstrations were anticipated, the Allianca being more than six miles off the land at the time.

The Spanish man-of-war was not satisfied, however, with even the double salute to her flag, but proceeded to chase the American at full speed, judging from *the smoke* that came out of her funnel and, seeing that the Allianca was drawing away, she yawed to, bringing her guns to bear, and fired a solid shot, which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more shots, which fortunately did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship.

This outrage has been reported to the Secretary of State by Capt. Crossman, and no doubt a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish Government for an *explanation for the insult and a reason* required for the attempt made to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace.

BIG FLURRY IN WHEAT.

Government Report Causes a Stir on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The bulls had a great time on the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday. May wheat jumped up nearly 3 cents from the opening price, and dissatisfaction and uncertainty marked the operations in the wheat pit throughout the day. The bulls seemed to have the best of it most of the time, but the bears would not respond to the challenges and the market closed at 56½, a fall of 1 cent from the highest notch reached during the day. The flurry was caused by the Government report which reached the Board of Trade after closing hour Monday afternoon. The report was to the effect that the entire quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands amounted to only 25,000,000 bushels. It had been supposed by the brokers that the quantity on the farms reached at least 138,000,000 bushels. When it was learned that the estimate was far above the actual quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands, the faces of the bears became gloomy and the bulls bellowed with joy.

On the New York Board the excitement was intense. Very few traders had been expecting less than 125,000,000 bushels farmers' reserves, and the statement therefore came like a thunderbolt. Transactions up to noon were over 5,000,000 bushels, a larger total than is reached in many entire days. May advanced nearly 2c a bushel, selling at 62c soon after the opening, and the improvement was sustained throughout the forenoon, with very little trouble. Corn also had an active opening and a sharp advance on the Government's statement that there were only 475,000,000 bushels of farm reserves, against 539,000,000 bushels a year ago.

TAYLOR ARRESTED IN MEXICO.

Man Who Robbed South Dakota of Half a Million Said to Be Caught.

Advices announce the arrest of W. W. Taylor, the ex-State Treasurer of South Dakota, who *absconded with thousands* of dollars. Details of the arrest are meager. Detectives employed by the State of South Dakota have been pursuing Taylor, their last trace of him being gained at Memphis, where, for some reason not yet explained, the chief of police, after having Taylor in custody, released him before officers could arrive with extradition papers.

His capture was effected last Sunday in Mexico by Pinkerton agents. Taylor, under the name of Mason, and a companion, calling himself Phelps, went to Havana several weeks ago, and the chief of police of that city was paid $2,000 to locate Taylor, which he did on a steamer bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico. This information was wired to the detectives and they arranged to intercept the boat when it reached Mexican soil. All the necessary arrangements were made meanwhile, and when Taylor stepped ashore he was *promptly placed under arrest.*

Walter W. Taylor was State Treasurer of South Dakota and resided at Pierre. Jan. 8, 1894, he disappeared, and it was discovered that his accounts were $350,000 short. He was traced to Chicago, where it was learned that he had dealings with his attorney, D. K. Tenney. Jan. 10 the Senate and House of South Dakota passed an appropriation of $2,000 to be offered as a reward for the arrest of the absconder. This sum was increased by the bondsmen of Taylor, who made good his losses to the State.

FIVE MEN LYNCHED.

Italians Who Killed a Colorado Deputy Sheriff Riddled with Bullets.

A few days ago *Deputy Sheriff Hixon* was brutally murdered at Walsenburg, Colo., by several Italian coal miners. After pounding the deputy's head into a pulp the body was hidden and was not found until Tuesday morning, when a general alarm was given and bloodhounds put upon the murderers' trail.

In a short time the well-trained dogs succeeded in running down four men, who acknowledged having committed the crime, and each endeavored to lay it on the other. Late in the afternoon an inquest was held, at which the guilt of the four Italians was plainly proved. Hixon being a very popular man, the feeling among other miners and citizens in general grew to fever heat, and at the close of the coroner's inquest, as the prisoners were being marched to jail, a mob made a rush for them, and before the sheriff and his deputies could raise a hand to protect them the bodies of the four Italians and another man were riddled with bullets.

At this juncture a general riot started. One hundred or more Italians, seeing their countrymen lying around dead, became frenzied, swearing they would have vengeance before morning. Both factions began arming themselves and at last accounts were expected to come together at any moment. The telegraph operator at Walsenburg abandoned his post, leaving no way to secure further information except as it is brought into surrounding towns by people who are fleeing from the scene of trouble.

SPAIN CALLED DOWN.

UNCLE SAM DEMANDS A PROMPT APOLOGY.

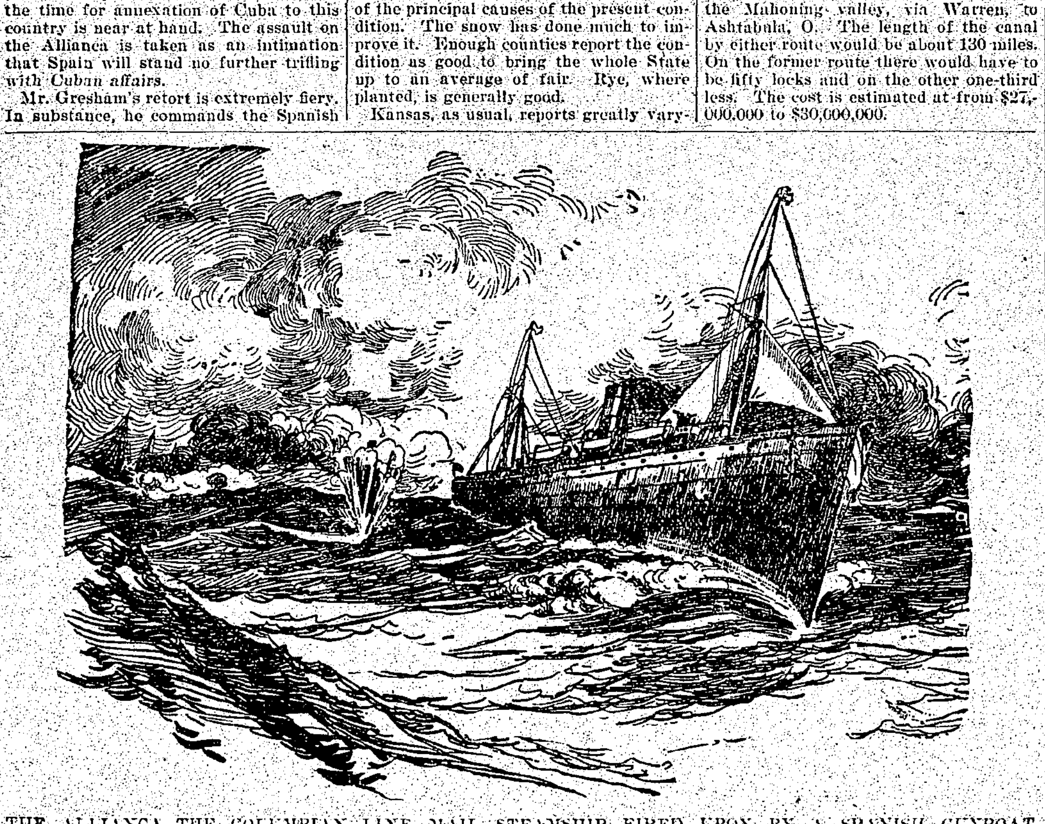
Secretary Gresham Informs the Spaniards that a Recurrence of the Allianca Incident May Lead to War—Our Flag Must Be Respected.

Tart Note Sent to Madrid.

The most belligerent message dispatched by this Government to a foreign power since the *memorable controversy* between the Harrison administration and the Chilians has been conveyed through Minister Taylor by Secretary Gresham to the minister of foreign affairs at Madrid. A more downright assertion of American rights was never uttered by Mr. Blaine himself. It amounts practically to a warning to Spain that a repetition of the Allianca affair will be considered by this country as a declaration of war.

The incident is looked upon in Washington as more than the blundering impertinence of a naval commander. The revolution in Cuba has been supported by American Cubans. Key West and New York have furnished the sinews of war to the revolutionists. Public men at the capital have been open in their declarations that the time for annexation of Cuba to this country is near at hand. The assault on the Allianca is taken as an intimation that Spain will stand no further trifling *with Cuban affairs.*

Mr. Gresham's retort is extremely fiery. In substance, he commands the Spanish Government to apologize and to promptly instruct its naval commanders not to interfere with ships flying the American flag. The friendly relations between this country and Spain have to be considered when war talk begins, but there is no doubt that in any other circumstances the tone of the message would be provocative of a conflict. The message in full is as follows:



THE ALLIANCA, THE COLUMBIAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIP FIRED UPON BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

"This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Allianca, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.

"The windward passage where this occurred is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or *not, and can under no circumstances* be tolerated, when no state of war exists.

"This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

"You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs and urge the importance of prompt and satisfactory response."

One of the precedents which have been unearthed and brought to the attention of Acting Secretary Uhl as having a direct bearing upon the Allianca incident was found in the proceedings of the Alabama claims commission. In one of the decisions announced by Judge French the court held there was no authority for the stoppage or detention of a mail steamer which is pursuing her usual route, even if that route lay at places within the three-mile shore limit and so within the marine jurisdiction of the power seeking to stop the ship. If this is held to be sound doctrine, then, of course, the Spanish Government will make reparation for the action of its cruiser, even should it appear that the Allianca was within three miles of Cape Mais, as the Spanish minister in Washington believes.

On the other hand, if this decision is not in effect then what is known as the headland theory of jurisdiction will probably play an important part in the adjustment of the matter. According to the contention of Great Britain in the Fortune Bay fisheries case, in which the United States has acquiesced, the line of marine jurisdiction is drawn three miles from a line running across from headland to headland in the case of a bay or a depression in the general coast line. The Spanish authorities evidently take the position at this time, in the absence of exact advices, that *the Allianca was within such a line* and so within their jurisdiction, although the ship may have been actually more than three miles from the nearest shore.

Crop Conditions.

Reports have been received from the Farmers' Review correspondents in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas on the condition of winter wheat and rye:

In Illinois the wheat crop has come through the winter in excellent condition, the recent heavy blanket snows having proved a perfect protection against adverse atmospheric conditions. Very little freezing out is reported. The plant is small in some localities, but this will prove of no great moment if the crop be not subjected to hard experiences in the way of thawing and freezing. Wheat on clover sod seems doing very well. Rye has been quite extensively sown, and is doing finely.

In Indiana the conditions are the same as in Illinois quite largely. Little injury is reported from freezing. The snow saved it, and prospects are now good, though the plant is in some counties thin on the ground and small. Rye has been very extensively sown, but is in average *condition.*

In Ohio the crop is everywhere fair to good, though reported uneven in some counties. Rye is doing well and has been quite extensively sown.

Michigan reports conditions good, so far as known, but snow still covers much of the crop. The greatest danger at present comes from ice blankets formed by melting drifts. Rye is good.

The crop in Missouri is not all that could be desired. A good many counties report it only fair or poor, from varying conditions. Too dry weather last fall was one of the principal causes of the present condition. The snow has done much to improve it. Enough counties report the condition as good to bring the whole State up to an average of fair. Rye, where planted, is generally good.

Kansas, as usual, reports greatly varying conditions. Some localities report outlook as unusually good, while others report the crop as badly blown out on sandy land or much damaged, but late-sown is better. Where rain has fallen recently there is a marked improvement. Rye has been sown in quite a number of counties, and is *generally good.*

Nebraska reports are quite good, although in some sandy localities the crop has been hurt by high winds blowing it out. Too dry is reported in some cases, but a great many counties have excellent prospects for a crop. Rye is, on an average, better than wheat.

In Kentucky conditions are very favorable, most correspondents reporting a high condition. In a few cases where the crop is now poor it is improving rapidly. The snow of the past two months has proved of immense advantage, giving protection from the cold and moisture for spring development. Rye is generally doing well.

As usual, a great many counties in Iowa have sown no winter wheat. In the other counties there appears a great variation in condition. While a good many correspondents report the crop in fine shape, some say that in their counties the outlook is bad. *One says: "Half crop; too dry."* Rye is fair.

Wisconsin prospects are not good at present. The snow was not so much of a protection as in some other States, and much of the *ground* has been bare for some time. This has permitted thawing and freezing to an alarming extent. It does not appear to be possible for the crop to escape without a serious disaster, except in localities where snow has remained on the fields till very recently. Rye is not very fair in condition, but is likely to feel the adverse conditions less.

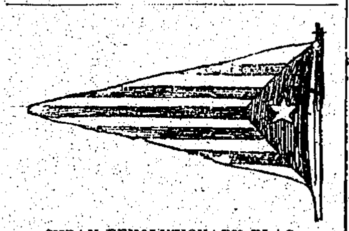
In Minnesota and the Dakotas *little has* been grown any year, and the conditions will not greatly affect the crop of the country. The conditions are doubtful, both as to wheat and rye where the latter has been sown.

It should be borne in mind in reading the above summary that the States that grow the largest amount of winter wheat report the conditions good, and that the adverse conditions are quite generally reported from States that grow comparatively small quantities. From this it will be seen that the general average of these *twelve States is good, and that a large* winter wheat crop may be looked for.

REBELS ON THE RUN.

Spanish Forces Are Driving Them from Their Strongholds.

Official information by the Government of the situation in Santiago de Cuba has *just been given out. A dispatch received* by the military governor of Santiago from General Garrich was forwarded to Havana. In this message General Garrich says that Colonel Santocildes, with 100 men, met a band of 400 insurgents near Guantanamo. There was a desperate battle, lasting for an hour and a half. This battle was plainly seen from the roofs of houses. The insurgents were defeated with a loss of fifty killed and wounded, while the Government troops had but six men killed. Many horses and mules were killed. In his message, General Garrich commends the officers and men of the Spanish troops for their bravery.



CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FLAG.

It is also reported by the Government that Masso, one of the insurgent leaders in Santiago, says he was misled, but is ashamed to surrender. He says there are only 700 men in the movement at Santiago, *two-thirds of whom are negroes.* Seven insurgents surrendered to the military governor of Santa Clara. Troops which have been pursuing the insurgents in the Carthagena district have returned, as the province is now tranquil. All is quiet in the provinces of Havana, Puerto Principe, Pinas del Rio and Matanzas.

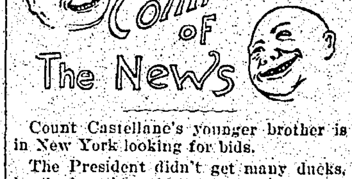
A WATERWAY TO THE LAKES.

Pittsburg to Be Connected with Lake Erie by a Big Canal.

At last the long-expected canal that is to connect Pittsburg with the great lakes is about to become a reality and Pittsburg's most cherished dream and ambition will be a material instead of a visionary *project.* Plans for two different routes have been prepared, either of which would be feasible. One is from the mouth of the Beaver river, via the Shenango, to Conneaut Harbor, O., the other through the Mahoning valley, via Warren, to Ashtabula, O. The length of the canal by either route would be about 130 miles. On the former route there would have to be fifty locks and on the other one-third less. The cost is estimated at from $27,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The canal will be an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of the country it traverses. Coal, which, with iron, is found in all that district, is shipped to all parts of the country, so that any and every saving in the freight will benefit the entire United States. About 4,500,000 tons of it are shipped annually by vessels from Pittsburg to the lower Ohio and Mississippi river ports. It will enable the iron industries along the line of the canal to send products to shipping ports at about 37½ per cent. of what it costs at present. The canal will provide the national Government with an easy way to defend the lakes in case of war. It will, by building up the waste places, increase the revenues of the States it traverses or affects.

From a Pittsburg point of view, the canal will boom the city as it has never been boomed before. Pittsburg commerce with the great lakes in iron ore, lumber, etc., amounts to about 7,000,000 tons per year. Along the route of the canal there are fifty-seven furnaces, producing one-fourth of all the iron produced in this country.



The Comic Side of The News

Count Castellane's younger brother is in New York looking for bids.

The President didn't get many ducks, but he kept himself out of reach of many human geese.

This is going to be a bad year for the oldest Mason; he has already died in three States since January.

We knew it would come to pass. Some woman has sent a lot of flowers to Gentry, who killed his sweetheart.

Albany, Ore., has reduced expenses by discharging the engineer of its fire engine. It will trust to luck and volunteers in case of a fire.

Some one says that part of woman's theater hair is put on with her hat. Now those hats will come off. What law could not do slander will.

Mr. Chappell, of Baltimore, would not now be sued for striking his wife for flirting in church if he had kept his own eyes on the *minister.*

Cob pipes are said to be one of the latest affectations at some of the Eastern clubs. Each member is said to have his own cob and to leave it at the club.

If Mr. Wilson, our new Postmaster General, sees all the pictures of him that are being printed he will have to keep a mirror on his desk to be sure that he is himself.

It is gratifying to learn that the surviving bank robber at Adel, Iowa, will not be lynched, but why this report? Iowa ceased to be part of the wild West many years ago.

How the street railway companies will stare at the news that a Savannah company has been compelled by a United States court to raise its fares! They would like to move their entire plant to Georgia, and their patrons, too.

The codfish which has hung in the Massachusetts State House more than a hundred years is to be taken to the new capitol by fifteen members. This is the first instance on record of it taking fifteen Yankees to get away with one codfish.

PULSE of the PRESS

Chicago's Disgrace.

Chicago ought to quote her aldermen in her live stock market.—Detroit Tribune.

Unless all signs fail, we are presently to see a notable overturning and disinfecting in the municipal politics of Chicago.—Hartford Courant.

From a purely sordid standpoint there is little choice between being elected an alderman in Chicago and marrying into the Gould family.—Nebraska State Journal.

The good people of Chicago are so incensed over the corruption of their aldermen that they forgot themselves and held their indignation meeting Sunday.—Washington Post.

To judge from its recent action in voting away valuable franchises to unknown parties, the Chicago City Council appears *determined to out-Tammany Tammany.*—Boston Journal.

The Illinois State Legislature has discovered that the city of Chicago is corrupt. The Legislature ought to get a leather medal for this great discovery.—Sioux City Journal.

Chicago people are furiously and justly indignant over the rampant corruption of the unspeakable aldermen, but they seem to lack the ability to unite for an overthrow of the rascals.—New York Advertiser.

Chicago has been holding mass meetings at which the "boodle aldermen" of the city were denounced. The people who took part in these meetings owe themselves some denunciation for electing "boodle aldermen."—New York Mail and Express.

The Hayward Verdict.

Mr. Harry Hayward also has a very poor opinion of juries.—Washington Post.

Harry Hayward's bet of $10 that he would be acquitted of the charge of murder showed bad taste and bad judgment in about equal proportions.—Washington Star.

The verdict will be indorsed by the general sentiment of the public. It was an awful crime, and the murderer deserves the full penalty of the law.—Baltimore American.

Among those who have followed the testimony in the Ging murder case there will be little doubt that the jury, in convicting Hayward, has brought a most desperate scoundrel to justice.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The conviction of Harry Hayward for the murder of Miss Ging in Minneapolis was expected. It was the only thing to do. He has shown himself to be a vicious and dangerous person, and the life he led could lead only to State's prison or the scaffold.—New York World.

It is a grewsome thought that the news that a human being, full of life and abounding activity, is to be put to death should be accepted by any other human being with satisfaction. Yet that is unquestionably the feeling of the whole community over the verdict of the jury in the case of Harry Hayward.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Some Obituary Notes.

Congress at last is lifeless. Let it rest in peace.—Kansas City World.

Congress died hard, but, thank goodness, it is dead.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The country *rejoices that its power for* mischief has ended.—Louisville Commercial.

The parting kick to the expiring Congress is both numerous and hefty.—Boston Herald.

The Fifty-third Congress came in like a lion and went out like a goat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Fifty-third Congress is first in the hearts of its countrymen, but it is the marble heart in most instances.—Detroit Tribune.

The adjournment of Congress ought to have a stimulating effect on business. Confidence may now be restored.—Kansas City Journal.

Congress adjourned just as the wedding of Miss Anna Gould and Count Castellane commenced. It is one continual round of pleasure here in the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Dana's New Suit.

There has long been a tradition in the Sun office that if you see it in the Sun it's so. We will now have an opportunity to find out whether there is any truth in that tradition.—Minneapolis Journal.

Editor Dana of the New York Sun has got himself sued for criminal libel. Mr. Dana's office cat ought to have secured the copy on which the libel is based and eaten it before it reached the typesetters.—St. Paul Globe.

The indictment of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, will hardly cause that gentleman to lose any rest. He has been indicted before and probably does not mind these incidents of newspaper life.—South Bend Tribune.

The Infelicities of Married Life.

The Drayton divorce trial will be conducted *in public in New York and will,* of course, occupy the main tent.—Detroit Tribune.

That New York judge who declared that the real honeymoon began fifty years after marriage of course reflected that one of the parties, possibly both, would be dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Morse, of Oklahoma, has filed a suit for divorce on the ground that his wife pulled the bed bedclothes off his manly form in winter and doused him with hot water in summer. As the laws of Oklahoma permit a divorce for "extreme cruelty," it is presumed that the doctor will win his suit.—Kansas City Star.

Notes of Current Events.

Germany will take part in the French exposition of 1900.

Marshal Yamagata has been appointed Japanese Minister of War.

Elbridge T. Gerry was ordered off the floor of the New York Assembly by Speaker Fish.

A. E. Burkhart, of Cincinnati, sent two American bison to Bismarck as a birthday present.

Fred Lawrence, former advance agent for Forepaugh and Barnum, is dead at Concord, N. H.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff	Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk	James W. Hartwick
Register	John Hanna
Treasurer	Wm. Woodburn
Prosecuting Attorney	O. Palmer
Judge of Probate	Wm. O. Johnson
C. C. Com	O. Palmer
Surveyor	Wm. Blanshan

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township	J. M. Francis
South Branch	I. H. Richardson
Beaver Creek	J. Annis
Maple Forest	P. Hoyt
Grayling	John Leece
Frederic	J. J. Higgins
Ball	W. Hickey
Blaine	J.J. Niederer
Center Plain	F. P. Richardson

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
M. A. BATES, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the *second and fourth Saturdays in each month.*
A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.
H. TRUMLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock *in* the afternoon.
MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
JOHN F. HUM, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every *Tuesday evening.*
M. SIMPSON, N. G.
J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate *Friday evenings.*
W. MCCULLOUGH, C. P.
S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 132.—Meets every Saturday evening.
A. MCKAY, Com.
WM. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROULOFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.
MARIUS HANSON, C. C.
J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R.
F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.
EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.
GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.
HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

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JAW IS OUT OF JOINT.

DEPLORABLE PLIGHT OF A BUCKEYE GIRL.

Six People Die in Sunday Fires—Large Losses in Several Cities—Rumors of Further Spanish Outrages—Business Indications More Favorable.

Pleasure of Yawning Gone.

Miss Cora Hull, of Steubenville, Ohio, is in a sorry predicament. The other morning when she awoke she threw her head back and yawned, and at the same time something snapped and a sharp pain shot through her head. Her mouth was stretched wide open, and she could not shut it. A physician discovered that she had dislocated her jaw, and pressed it back in the proper place. She will have to be careful, the physicians say, how she laughs or yawns in the future, as the tendons being weakened, the accident is likely to occur again.

AWFUL DEATH ROLL.

Sunday Was a Day of Big Blazes and Fatal Fires.

By the burning of the Wabash roundhouse in Toledo, Ohio, Sunday morning, fifteen men were buried beneath a mass of brick and timbers. Four were killed outright, and nine seriously hurt. This is the most serious fire, in point of number killed and injured, that ever occurred in the city. The loss on six engines destroyed is estimated at $40,000; building, $50,000; store-room and miscellaneous stock, $10,000. Mrs. Sumner, of St. Paul, was given gasoline, instead of kerosene, by a careless grocer. While using it to kindle a fire she and her niece, Nellie Clossen, were fatally burned. At St. Louis the Rogers & Co. warehouse and elevator burned, entailing a loss of $200,000. At Cleveland, Ohio, the Worthington Block, occupied by the World Newspaper and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, burned. Loss $141,000, insurance $71,000. The Holmes County infirmary, near Millersburg, Ohio, burned causing a loss of $25,000, fully insured. The forty-six inmates were rescued. The Litchfield flouring mills, the warehouses of the Simpson lumber yards and 1,500 cords of wood were burned at Litchfield, Minn. The total loss is $20,000.

ANOTHER RUMORED OUTRAGE.

Spanish Vessel Puts Shot Into an American Schooner.

Passengers on the steamer which arrived at Key West, Fla., from Havana Saturday night bring news of reports in circulation there of further depredations by Spanish cruisers on American vessels along the Cuban coast. The latest report is to the effect that a Spanish gunboat, Arced, fired into and sunk an American schooner off Puerto Padre. It is reported that the crew of the vessel, numbering sixteen persons, perished with it. It is not known whether the schooner had arms or carried an expedition for the Cubans. It was reported in Havana that the schooner had sailed from Key West. Inquiries, however, fail to show that any boat is missing or unreported, except those engaged in legitimate trade. Many sailed recently for West Indian ports with full cargoes. The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, Capt. Duenas, has sailed for Havana. It is believed it was withdrawn on account of the Alliança affair.

GAIN IS NOT LARGE.

Still Business Indications Are Rather More Favorable.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Substantially all indications of the state of business are rather more favorable. Farm products are a little higher, railroad earnings a shade better, clearing-house exchanges a small percentage larger in comparison with February, and most of the industries show a somewhat better front, though their gain is not large. The money markets continue undisturbed; the operations of the syndicate still prevent exports of gold, and withdrawals from the treasury have of late practically ceased. There is not much enthusiasm about the situation, however, because the gain is slow and business is a long way from what is considered only a prosperous condition. Further, the gain is in some cases due to obviously temporary causes and to some causes which do not make prosperity.

Dispensary Law Declared Void.

At Charleston, S. C., Judge Brantley, in the United States District Court, handed down a decision in the libel case of the schooner Carolina, seized and confiscated by the State for violating the dispensary law. The court says so much of the dispensary act as interferes with interstate commerce is obnoxious to the United States constitution and void, and the schooner Carolina, while engaged in such commerce, could not be legally seized.

Humbert Is Lenient.

The birthday of King Humbert of Italy was celebrated Thursday. He is 51 years of age. His majesty granted amnesty to a number of offenders, among them being Captain Romani, the French officer who was convicted of espionage and sentenced in November last to fourteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,200 francs.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Amos Gibson, a negro, was lynched in Monroe County, Ga., Wednesday night. He had attacked two women, Mrs. Martha Weller and Miss Narcisso Hart, during the afternoon. Mrs. Weller escaped and gave the alarm. Gibson was captured, and while officers were on the way to jail with him he was taken from them by a mob and hanged to a tree.

Aged Lovers Finally United.

Walter I. Chapin, aged 79, and Mary A. Chapin, aged 78, were married at Wilkesbarre, Pa. They are the children of farmers and were lovers years ago, but separated because of a dispute between the two families. Both have been married in the interim.

Vandalia Train Wrecked.

The Vandalia west-bound train No. 7, with six coaches with passengers, was wrecked at Terre Haute, Ind. The express and baggage cars were crushed to splinters.

Indicted for Forging Tickets.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the grand jury returned indictments against John J. Kelley, Joseph Ludwig and Charles and Frank Cronin, charged with uttering and disposing of forged coupon tickets purporting to have been issued by Western railroad lines.

Turks Take More Lives.

According to a dispatch from Constantinople, unconfirmed rumors were current of fresh disorders at Karahissar, in Asiatic Turkey. Additional advices from the same source say that many Armenians have been killed and wounded at Karahissar.

WINDS UP WITH A FIGHT.

Disgraceful Scenes at Adjournment of Indiana Legislature.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned at midnight Monday, at Indianapolis, in the midst of a rough and tumble fight, in which at least seventy-five men took part, punching, kicking, scratching and slugging with mad desperation. Private Secretary King, who had two bills in his pocket from the Governor, and which had been held till the last moment, at one time was on the floor with at least thirty members piled in a heap on top, clawing and fighting like dogs in a pit. Custodian Timothy Griffin of the State House had the life nearly crushed out of him at King's side, and a score of heads were pounded and cracked until they looked as if they had come from a prize fight. Representative Adams, from Park County, was badly mauled in the face, and will be unpresentable for days. Representative Allen, of Washington County, chairman of the Ways and Means, was hammered until it was a question whether he could be resuscitated. No such scene of wild uproar was ever witnessed in the Indiana Legislature before. The trouble arose out of a well-planned scheme to balk Governor Matthews, who had determined to prevent the Assembly passing over his veto a bill to secure control of the State House.

FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

Omaha Priest Defends His Charge and Wounds Three Men.

The fight over the possession of St. Paul's Church, Omaha, which has been in progress for six months, took a decidedly interesting turn Tuesday morning immediately after mass. The Rev. Steven Karminski, the priest in charge, had just finished the service and the congregation had left the sacred edifice for their homes, when thirty-five men approached the building, and, after a brief parley, ten of the number entered the church and demanded that the priest deliver the keys to them. He refused and ordered them to leave the place. They attacked him. Only the fact that the priest is unaccustomed to the use of firearms interfered with the coroner's having a wholesale inquest. As it is, F. Dargaczewski has been permanently disabled by a bullet fired by the priest, and John Kosicka badly wounded by another. Joseph Inda, who defended the priest, is so badly beaten about the head that he will die, while the list of those who suffer minor injuries reads like the muster roll of Kosciusko's army.

SERIOUS FIRE IN KANSAS CITY.

English Supply Company and a Newspaper Plant Destroyed.

Fire destroyed between $300,000 and $350,000 worth of Kansas City property at Fourth and Broadway Wednesday evening. Flames burst out of the windows of the big four-story building at 410 West Fifth street, occupied by the English Supply Company, dealers in engine supplies and wrought iron materials, and spread with almost incredible rapidity. The Western Newspaper Union and the Great Western Type Foundry building was destroyed. The Western Newspaper Company supplied ready prints for 200 Western weekly papers and employed a big force. The loss in this building alone will exceed $175,000. The English Supply Company carried an insurance of $60,000.

NATURAL GAS FOR MORMONS.

Salt Lake City Rejoicing Over the Piping of the Fuel.

Salt Lake, Utah, is rejoicing over the final arrival of natural gas, which has been piped from the wells fourteen miles distant. The completion of the first connection was celebrated by the illumination of the main streets with flambeaux turned on at high pressure from the mains at the Temple block. The supply is brought to the city by an English company, and will be connected with the mains of the local gas company, which has contracted to supply a number of large local manufacturers and city consumers at a price low enough to displace coal as a fuel. The wells already improved have an aggregate output of 20,000,000 feet per day.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Blaze at Mackeysville, W. Va., May Result in Seven Deaths.

A fatal hotel fire, in which three persons lost their lives and four more may die, occurred at Mackeysville, W. Va., Wednesday morning. Fifteen of the guests managed to reach the windows and then jumped to the ground, receiving but slight injuries. The three men burned to death probably never awoke, or if they did, were immediately suffocated. Those burned to death and the persons badly injured were all well-known citizens.

In Event of Retaliation.

Now that the question of retaliation as a means of forcing Germany, France and Denmark to lift their embargo against American products is being seriously considered, statisticians are doing some close figuring on the cost. The records show that in the case of both Germany and France this country ships more than it receives, the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, being as follows: Dutiable goods imported from Germany, $69,000,000; dutiable goods imported from France, $46,000,000; exported to Germany, $90,000,000; exported to France, $53,000,000. In addition to the above, goods to the value of $24,000,000 from Germany, and $7,000,000 from France were admitted free. Our exports are chiefly food products and our imports largely wines, gloves and clothes. If it should come to a "show-down," the United States can get along without the two great continental nations better than they can without us, but it may be assumed that every possible effort to arrive at an amicable trade agreement will be exhausted before the administration adopts radical measures of retaliation which may destroy or hopelessly cripple an exchange of business amounting to between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000 on each side per annum, though, as before noted in the Washington dispatches, that question will seriously engross the attention of the President and Secretaries Gresham and Morton from now until a conclusion of some kind is reached.

Two More Italians Killed.

The enraged miners of Walsenburg, Colo., not satisfied with the slaughter Tuesday of four of the Italian murderers of A. J. Hixon, at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning broke into the jail, overpowered the guard and shot to death two other Italians charged with complicity in the crime. Their bodies were riddled with bullets. The sheriff released the other Italians as soon as he learned of the first attack, knowing that he could not defend them, and they are now in hiding.

Shot Down by a Mob.

The district along the New Orleans river front was the scene of rioting and murder early Tuesday morning. At 7 o'clock, while a gang of negro screwmen were marching to the dock of the Harrison Cromwell line of steamers, they were fired on by a gang of striking white screwmen, and six or seven of the negroes are reported killed.

Two Trainmen Killed.

A freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was wrecked in Truxton Canyon, near Kingman, Ariz. Engineer James Sullivan and Brakeman Beatty were instantly killed. Brakeman Beatty has a sister living at Ann Arbor, Mich.

LABOR LAW DEAD.

An Illinois Statue Favoring Women Pronounced Void.

The Supreme Court of Illinois gave a decision at Mount Vernon Thursday, declaring that the eight-hour law, or as it is generally known, the sweat-shop law, is unconstitutional. The law prohibited the employment of women for more than eight hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week, in any factory within the borders of Illinois. In deciding the case the judges also pronounced illegal section 10 of the bill, which provided an annual appropriation of $20,000 for factory inspectors, whose chief duty was to see that the eight-hour clause was enforced. The burden of the decision is that women in respect to contracts are on the same footing with men, and that an act which abridges the freedom of contract between workman and employer in a lawful occupation is unconstitutional. While the law related exclusively to the employment of women, it was understood at the time of its passage that a similar measure regulating the number of hours men could be hired to work would follow on its heels. Probably 40,000 women in Illinois who work in factories are affected by the decision, 32,000 of whom live in Chicago. They are employed in the main in shoe factories, cloak and clothing houses, candy factories, paper-box shops and various other manufacturing establishments.

MORE TROUBLE BREWS.

Uncle Sam's Relations with Great Britain Are Becoming Strained.

Following direct upon the already accumulated foreign troubles this Government has to contend with, is the fact that the British Government is just now about to state its case in the matter of the controversy between itself and Venezuela over the boundary of Venezuela with British Guiana. The intimations in official circles are that Great Britain thinks it has a strong case, which it is more than willing to lay before the United States Government. Its claim is that the Venezuelans have encroached upon British territory with a view of working the gold fields within the disputed limits. In diplomatic circles in Washington it is of interest that England recognizes the sincerity of this Government's views regarding the disputed question. It is believed that Ambassador Bayard, if he cannot get satisfactory explanations from the court of St. James as to why the disputed territory appears to Great Britain to be its right, will be necessitated, under proper diplomatic usage, to demand his passports.

Question for Financiers.

Treasury officials are watching with interest, not entirely free from uneasiness, the developments in the money markets of the world in anticipation of a big Chinese loan to pay off the Japanese war indemnity of anywhere from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000 in gold or silver. Wall street advices indicate a fear lest the accumulation of any such amount of precious metal to meet the oriental requirements may cause another run on the United States treasury gold which not even the powerful Morgan-Belmont syndicate can prevent. It is unpleasantly called to mind in the most public and suggestive manner possible that the treasury gold is the most accessible of any large hoard in the world, and therefore the most liable to be drawn from to supply any unusual requirement. It does not appear that there is any real cause for uneasiness as yet, but in the present weakened and nervous state of the international financial situation any rumor or suggestion having the least plausibility becomes a distinctly disturbing factor. To come right down to realities, it is not certain that China will have to go to the European money lenders for an accommodation and solicitude of these people is a trifle premature under the circumstances. The French raised $1,100,000,000 to pay off the German war indemnity and incidental expenses without going outside for a dollar. Japan had no trouble in raising $200,000,000 to conduct the fight against China and has seemingly not yet reached the bottom of her pocket. China, with financial resources infinitely greater than France or Japan, may conclude to lift herself out of the financial mud without help.

Spreading to Human Beings.

An alarming epidemic is raging among the horses in Halifax, N. S., and the disease is easily contracted by human beings who come in contact with the infected animals. Veterinarians pronounce the affection equinal smallpox, and many of the horsemen in Halifax are victims. The Government Veterinary Surgeon has the disease in his right hand. Another man more seriously affected will have to have his arm amputated to prevent blood poisoning, and still another horseman is believed to be fatally ill as the result of handling diseased horses. The Government Veterinary Surgeon says the disease is atmospheric and any animal is liable to contract it.

Whipping Post Bill Defeated.

The Gerry whipping post bill was defeated in the New York Assembly, the vote standing 53 to 57. The bill had passed the Senate.

Lunatic Murderer Captured.

Ed Pulliam, the escaped lunatic murderer of Rev. Burgess Swope, of Hawesville, Ky., was captured.

Robbers Are Very Numerous.

Five highway robberies in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district occurred in forty-eight hours.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.75@6.50; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2, 44@45c; oats, No. 2, 28@29c; rye, No. 2, 53@54c; butter, choice creamery, 18@18½c; eggs, fresh, 10½@11½c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 75@85c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00@5.50; hogs, choice light, $3.00@4.50; sheep, common to prime, $2.00@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@53½c; corn, No. 1 white, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@33½c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00@6.00; hogs, $3.00@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 55@55½c; corn, No. 2, 42@43c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; rye, No. 2, 57@59c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50@5.50; hogs, $3.00@4.50; sheep, $2.50@4.50; wheat, No. 2, 57@58c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45½@46½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 56@58c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50@5.50; hogs, $4.00@4.50; sheep, $2.00@4.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 58@59c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44@45c; oats, No. 2 white, 34@35c; rye, No. 2, 54@56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 57@58c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 46@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 54@55c.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50@6.00; hogs, $3.00@4.75; sheep, $3.00@5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 60@61c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 48@49c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57@58c; corn, No. 3, 44@44½c; oats, No. 2 white, 31½@32½c; barley, No. 2, 52@54c; rye, No. 1, 53@55c; pork, mess, $11.25@11.75.

New York—Cattle, $3.00@6.00; hogs, $4.00@5.00; sheep, $3.00@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62@63c; corn, No. 2, 50@51c; oats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 15@20c; eggs, Western, 12@13c.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

St. Joseph Miser's Buried Treasure Found—Report of Secretary Gardner—Illinois Town Gets Parson Arney and His String of Trotters.

Found a Pot of Gold.

A short time ago Peter Humphrey died at St. Joseph, leaving a considerable estate. The will was admitted to probate, and the judge, thinking there was not as much property in sight as he thought there ought to be, ordered an investigation. Knowing Humphrey was suspicious of banks, they began to search for hidden treasures, and have been rewarded by finding, two feet under the floor of the woodshed, an old brass kettle containing $2,000 in gold $20 pieces and a few hundred dollars in other coin. The gold pieces had been carefully wrapped and had been buried so long that they were with difficulty separated.

Condition of Crops in Michigan.

In the March crop report Secretary of State Gardner says: Practically all of the Michigan wheat crop of 1894 has been consumed. The crop was estimated at 21,627,649 bushels. The amount used for seed, for bread by farmers, and the amount reported sold to date, together with the amount estimated as fed to stock, which is 22 per cent. of the crop, aggregates 21,053,618 bushels, leaving only 574,031 bushels on hand. In this calculation only sales actually reported are included. The sales in February and previous months not yet reported will wipe out all of the balance noted. All future deliveries by farmers must come from reserves from previous crops. In condition live stock averages from five to seven points below a full average, comparison being with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition.

Parson Arney Is Going to Illinois.

"Parson" J. W. Arney, whose pronounced fondness for fast horses and the race course scandalized the Michigan Methodist conference a few years ago and led to his dismissal from that denomination, has decided to go to Pana, Ill., where a congregation has extended him a unanimous call with a salary attachment that distances the Middleville offer. Mr. Arney is still fond of horses and has a small string of promising colts which he takes much satisfaction in putting through their paces as his pastoral duties permit.

Record of the Week.

Cadillac last season cut 96,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Battle Creek Woman's League now has 600 members.

Ald. P. L. Bodmer, of Ann Arbor, is dead. He was a lumberman.

Poor old Owosso. The first volume of Trilby was sold there the other day.

Farwell has no bank at present, and the citizens of the village are talking of establishing one.

Seven miles in ten minutes was made on an ice boat Sunday on White lake by George Torrey, of Montague.

The Matvela Coal Company, of Boone, has passed into the hands of a receiver. Assets and liabilities about equal.

Charles Saxton, one of the oldest residents of Alcona County, died at Harrisville, after an illness of two years.

Rev. W. A. Colledge, the Cadillac Congregational pastor who has a wide reputation as a lecturer, has resigned his charge and will move South.

There is a man living on Mackinac Island who, it is said, has never seen a railroad track or train of cars in his life, although, he says, "he has seen the smoke."

Several members of the Port Huron Bachelors' Club, who swore to remain single, are aching to resign their membership, and the engagement cards of more than one are expected daily.

Mrs. Stines, wife of Capt. Edward Stines, claims to have received a spiritual communication from her son Bennie, who was also lost. The communication was very long and contained only family secrets.

Katherine Barrows, of Grand Rapids, bore three different names within one day. She got a divorce from her husband, Bush, which allowed her to resume her maiden name, Eddy, and almost immediately she obtained a license to marry a Mr. Barrows.

Pastor Matteson, of the Owosso Baptist Church, has followed the example of his Methodist brother and is trying to reform the city, in which he alleges six gambling houses are doing a good business. He says the town has a bad case of "suppressed measles."

Superintendent W. S. Perry, of the Ann Arbor schools, will manage the delegation of Michigan teachers who propose to attend the national teachers' convention in Denver next July. They will leave Michigan July 6.
criminal insane.

Port Huron boys who own Flobert rifles have made themselves so obnoxious to citizens in their efforts to settle the sparrow question that a ruling has been made by the chief of police ordering the arrest in future of all persons caught shooting at sparrows within the city limits.

Owen Llewellyn, of Grand Rapids, who has been in jail at Lansing for over 140 days as a witness in the Macard perjury case, was released by order of the Supreme Court, which declared his detention unlawful because he had been imprisoned with prisoners charged with crimes.

Governor Rich has ordered the transfer of C. C. Cadman, a former business man of Detroit, and now an inmate of the asylum at Pontiac, to the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia. Cadman is the man who recently made an assault on one of the keepers with a knife.

The Nyack arrived at Muskegon Tuesday from Milwaukee with fifty-three carloads of freight. She had but very little trouble with ice out in the big lake and none in the harbor.

Officials of the Goodrich Transportation Company were at Muskegon Tuesday and awarded contract for a $3,000 warehouse and office for their new docks, erected there last fall.

The Alpena Argus says that between 1,500 and 2,000 persons in that county belong to beneficial organizations, thus making provision for those dependent upon them in case of death.

A falling tree struck Patrick McDonald, a well-known farmer living near Whitmore Lake, and his right arm was broken in two places.

Mrs. Patrick Gough, aged 75 years, one of the pioneers of Muskegon, was found dead by her husband, who had gone after some medicine.

A new company has been organized at Hastings to take charge of the plant of the Hastings Furniture Company, which has been idle for a year, and start the works up again. The city will aid the new industry by an arrangement which practically remits the taxes for several years to come. The factory will employ nearly 100 men.

Out of fifteen saw and shingle mills erected at Nirvana, not one is left.

The survivors of the Third Michigan Cavalry held a reunion at Lansing.

West Bay City will graduate thirty-five high school students this summer.

Jessie Richfield died at Battle Creek, from burns caused by exploding gasoline.

Iron Mountain has decreed a tax of from $20 to $60 to keep transient merchants out of town.

John L. Clark, of Muskegon, wanted at Sacramento, Cal., for bigamy, is found to have at least four wives.

During February the State salt inspector inspected only 60,369 barrels, the smallest record in years.

Hay is getting to be quite a scarce article in Montmorency County, and the price is steadily going up.

The Matvela Coal Company, of Boon, has recovered from its slight embarrassment and resumed business.

An Ionia lady saw her husband coming out of a questionable place and on the public street gave him a sound thumping.

Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor, has recovered from his illness and is as well as ever.

A great revival meeting has been going on for the last four weeks at Montgomery, and ninety-four converts have been made.

William Ivans, of Newton, received a broken leg while assisting at a wood bee for one of his suffering and needy neighbors.

At Ironwood, Alfred Starr, a Finlander, bartender in Ole Skamfer's saloon, was fatally stabbed by Gust Clemola, another Finn.

Muskegon's lumber cut has decreased from 665,450,000 feet in 1887, to 127,500,000 in 1894. In 1873, even, 329,690,000 feet were cut.

At Leland, the work of the expert on the books of County Treasurer David Tweedle has developed the fact that there is an apparent shortage of $3,700.

Morey T. Andrews has been appointed receiver of the Swinton & McReynolds Company, Limited, and the stock of books and stationery at Flint is to be sold.

The Chippewa County sheriff has ordered all saloon screens removed. Saloons have been obeying the closing law for some time, and really Chippewa County is very good.

The Manistique engine house and all its contents, including the fire engine and about 1,000 feet of hose, was completely destroyed by fire. This leaves the village entirely without fire protection.

A lot of tramps were given lodging in Battle Creek's jail one night this week, and the next morning engaged in a fight among themselves, during which a colored man named William Johnson was seriously injured.

A man who gave the name of E. J. Gage is wanted at Battle Creek on a criminal warrant. It is alleged he represented himself to be in the employ of Phelps, Brace & Co., of Detroit, and collected an $8 bill.

John Torrent, the Muskegon lumberman, says there is nothing in the proposed scheme of buying Georgian bay stumpage and towing logs to Muskegon—at least, not at present. He has been negotiating, however.

The Board of Control of the State House of Correction at Ionia have authorized the warden to use a schedule that works the men nine hours a day, on an average for the year, instead of ten, as has always been the rule.

Atkinson Brothers, of Marshalltown, Iowa, were given the contract to build the new county court house at St. Joseph. Their bid was $47,700. The jail contract and sheriff's residence was awarded to Rickman & Atkins, of Kalamazoo for $16,297.

Mt. Clemens is agitating the tramp question. The sheriff charges $1.30 a night for housing the weary Willies. The people think this is much too high, but at the same time they dislike to turn them outdoors, and a tramp house may be the outcome.

Lorenzo D. Ballou, who obtained a divorce at Grand Rapids, got his wife through an advertisement. A California woman answered, and it was alleged in the evidence that she sent a photograph of herself taken twenty years before. They were married after four days' courtship.

William Rae, a school teacher at Derby, says he is sure he heard the Chicora's whistle on the night of Jan. 21. It blew for five minutes steadily, then became fainter and fainter, and finally died away. He said to his wife: "That is the Chicora's whistle, and God help her; she will never reach St. Joseph." Several of his scholars are also sure they heard the Chicora. Mr. Rae believes the hull is sunk six miles south of St. Joseph.

The fight between Mayor Pingree and the Detroit Health Board recently appointed by the Governor has assumed a new phase. A majority of the Common Council refused to appropriate any money for the health department, and, instead, authorized the appointment of a committee of aldermen to look after the city's health. The members of the Health Board decided, on advice of the city counselor, to begin legal proceedings to compel the Council to appropriate money for the health department. A bill will also be introduced in the Legislature to the same end.

A Grand Haven preacher has created a sensation by the public use of the following language: "I am told that there are professing Christians in Grand Haven and vicinity with fixed incomes of from $10,000 to $30,000 annually, who live economically out of those incomes and add the balance to their original capital, while women and children all around them are suffering for the necessaries of life, children sleeping cold nights and shivering in scanty clothing through the day, contracting diseases and dying for the want of proper food and medical attention. I don't believe that professions of Christianity will help these people any. I don't believe that the kingdom of heaven was ever open for them or ever will be."

Edward Block, a young German employed by the Genessee Fruit Company of Lansing, slipped and fell through a manhole into a vat of vinegar, was strangled by the acid and drowned. He was 35 years of age and leaves a family.

Eden is the name of a little town in Benzie County, but it seems to be a modern edition of Eden. A Miss Williams proceeded to horsewhip a Mr. Small for certain alleged insults. Small snatched the whip away, but a Mr. Towner came to the rescue and the lady went on with the whipping. Miss Williams and Towner were fined in justice court.

Albert C. Hall, of New York, as trustee for the bondholders, was given a decree for $263,576 in the United States Court against the Frankfort and Southwestern Railroad, and the sale under the foreclosure will be held at Grand Rapids. The road extends from Frankfort southeast about thirty-five miles.

Marshall is slowly awakening to the fact that its tramp house is not used as a refuge for harmless weary Willies or men without jobs. Four men who recently enjoyed its hospitality tried to hold up a man in broad daylight. One hobo refused to stay there because the inmates were not tramps, but men who would just as lief kill as eat.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

In the Legislature Monday the bill making an appropriation of $4,000 for the recompilation of field notes in the office of the Adjutant General was passed by the House. Alarm because of the numerous bills to cripple the homeopathic college at the State University by reducing a number of its chairs brought a swarm of the disciples of Hahnemann to Lansing. There has been considerable trouble at the university on account of the homeopathic school, which recently resulted in the resignation of all the professors being called for. The decapitated professors are nearly all of them in favor of removing the school to Detroit, while Dean Obetz and other influential doctors are in favor of amalgamating the school with the allopathic branch, reserving to the school a chair in materia medica. The homeopathic physicians decided to ask the Legislature and the Board of Regents to amalgamate the two schools of medicine at the university after the plan suggested by Dean Obetz, giving the homeopaths four chairs in the college of medicine.

The joint resolution to submit to the voters the question of increased salaries, which passed the House and received an unfavorable report from the Senate committee, was taken up Tuesday afternoon, and, much to the surprise of nearly everyone, received the necessary two-thirds majority. The proposition will be voted on April 1. Should the amendment be carried, the only officers who will receive increased salaries are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Land Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General. The latter will receive $3,500 per annum, and the others $2,500 each. The Senate passed a bill prohibiting circuit judges from practicing law in their own circuits.

The Senate Wednesday passed a bill compelling manufacturers who exact bonuses from cities, if they afterward leave the city or suffer their plant to be impaired so that the value to the town is diminished, to refund the bonus paid. In the House the Committee on State Affairs favorably reported a bill to provide for a normal school at Mount Pleasant and another in the upper peninsula. The anti-fusion bill preventing any candidate for office from having his name appear more than once upon the official ballot has passed both branches of the Legislature. Committees reported in favor of a special appropriation of $262,000 for the new insane asylum at Newberry, in the upper peninsula, and $97,000 for the regular and special needs of the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian for the years 1895 and 1896.

Thursday the Governor filed his first veto. The Legislature had passed a resolution instructing the Board of State Auditors to pay the claim of Joseph Schefnecker, who, in 1861, under promise of reward, recruited one of the companies composing the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. He claimed either a commission or a money reward, and the Legislature voted him $738. In vetoing the resolution the Governor said that the claim was not a legal one, neither was it equitable unless its provisions were broadened so as to include the hundreds of other men who performed a like service for their country, and who had never been rewarded. In the House the committee of the whole passed bill providing for jury commissioners in the counties of the upper peninsula; amending the live stock law so as to prevent the spread of horse distemper, and providing for traveling libraries under the supervision of the State librarian. Both branches hurried through a law compelling the Council of Detroit to appropriate money to defray expenses of the Health Board.

One of the four measures which the State Grange has been endeavoring to push through the Legislature provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State tax statistician, whose duty it shall be to collect and compile statistics relative to the assessment and collection of taxes with a view to furnishing data to be used as a basis for legislation designed to more evenly distribute the burdens of taxation and to institute a more uniform system of assessment throughout the State. The bill provided an annual salary of $1,500 and an appropriation of $2,000 for expenses. It was called up Friday in the House and killed. In view of the meager attendance, however, the vote was reconsidered and another effort to pass the bill will be made. The Senate passed bills authorizing Alpena County to bond itself for $100,000, with which to construct county roads, and appropriating $10,000 for the furnishing of the Home for the Feeble-Minded.

A Poetic Family.

One day Mr. Tait's premises were invaded by a family, consisting of father, mother, son, and two daughters, bearing a ponderous manuscript volume of poems—"All written by ourselves," as the mother said, in a joyous key. The title was "A Poem for Sundays," by Mr. and Mrs. Mullingar and their son, and daughters. Mr. Tait was nonplused, and the mother seemed inclined to sit down and await his decision; however, a visitor opportunely arriving, they said they would call again. They did; but the publisher was "not at home;" and they were turned over to Mr. Bertram, who assured Mrs. Mullingar, with his best air of wisdom, that poetry never paid.

"And yet," said the lady, in a reproachful tone, "Sir Walter Scott made thousands of pounds by his poems."

"Yes; and so did Byron and Moore," chimed in one of the daughters, with a severe look, "and other poets, too. Look at Rogers!"

In vain was Mrs. Mullingar assured that these were exceptional circumstances; she was confident their book would sell. Mr. Bertram, at last, got out of the scrape by suggesting that, as Mr. Tait was unwilling to publish books of poetry, they should try Blackwood. He does not say whether Blackwood was duly grateful or whether he published the book; but, as it has never been heard of, it is very probable he did not.—Chambers' Journal.

New Use for Aluminum.

In perforating postage stamps a die-plate is placed below the needles. As about one hundred and eighty million holes are punched per day, the wear on the die-plate is excessive; brass plates wear out in a day, and even steel plates are rapidly destroyed. The use of aluminium bronze has caused the die-plates to last for months without renewal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for March 24.

Golden Text.—"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."—Luke 10: 2.

The Mission of the Seventy is the subject this week—Luke 10: 1-9. The mission of the seventy was the mission of the swift-flying evangel. They were not to tarry, but to go, and as ye go preach, preach on the go.

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."

To these seventy "forward movement" men the sole inquiry was, "What are the marching orders?" They halted not to be stimulated by results. They spoke their message and passed on, Christ-impelled. If we can but gather inspiration for simple, daily testimony, much of its fruitage unseen, from this, it will be well. Two Christian women in Baltimore, going forth on mission errands, approached a poor, sick man, who much needed their help, but evidently resented it. They left a little leaflet with him as they went away, which he tossed aside. But it lodged where, some time after, as he turned in his pain, his eye lighted upon it. "Do you want a friend?" it said. "If anybody needs a friend," he groaned, "it is I." He picked up the little tract and read of the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother." He must now have the Bible, which his wife brought at his anxious solicitation—and he presently had Christ and his great salvation. So be passed. Brother, sister, speak the message. Speak it in faith, in hope, in love; and then leave it with God. He knows how to bring to pass. Only sow the seed, diligently, prayerfully; God will take care of it.

"There's only one thing that should concern us,
To find just the task that is ours;
And then, having found it, to do it
With all our God-given powers."

Points in the Lesson.

"After these things." The time for an aggressive evangelism had come. The disciples had been instructed. The kingdom was prepared. Is this not the time for us? "The Lord appointed other seventy, also." Appointed means to designate or set apart openly. For such pioneer work the Lord gives an open designation. There are certain men in every generation whom God seems to specially ordain for advance work in the kingdom. It is so, in a degree, also, in every community. God has his picked men for picked work.

"Two and two." There is wisdom in it—divine wisdom. And much of human comfort. Two souls in sympathy not only help and strengthen each other, but make, as it were, the burner-tips between whose points the light plays. It was "before his face," and only into those cities and places "whither he himself would come." There is no work where such care is needed as in pioneering. Here let there be ceaseless prayer. For unless it be before his face and according to the Spirit's direction it will come to naught. We speak thus because we have known of rash movements into hazardous ground where the disciple has not been prepared and there was no clear voice saying "Go." The dismal sequel has proven it to have been of man rather than of God—perhaps of Satan. It is indeed to God we must look both for the labor and the laborers.

The special mission of the seventy was evidently preparatory. They were to announce, as avant couriers, or heralds. They were to get the people ready for the Jesus, who was just at hand. Afterward was to come a more permanent ministry and the fuller proclamation of the Christ of God. Doubtless in all our mission work, both at home and abroad, there is some such proper division as this. There are those who go before as the pioneers of the Gospel, carrying a flying message, the kingdom of heaven is at hand. After them come the ministers of the cross who are to abide through, if may be, days of hardship and suffering and preach Christ by life as well as lip. And yet it is not for us to say that this exhausts the significance of the mission of the seventy. Christ linked with all his declarations regarding his advent into the world the promise that he was coming again, and here he expressly alludes to the judgment to come. His earthly ministry was but a preparation for his spiritual advent through the Holy Ghost at Pentecost; so also his spiritual ministry in and through his disciples, is described as but preparatory to his coming again in personal, visible majesty, when every eye shall see him and every knee shall bow. What that second coming may mean for this earth, where or when its full brightness may be seen, it is not for us to say. Only this we are to do, by express command of our Lord, "watch." And surely it were ill both for the church and the world that the preaching of the kingdom that is nigh should be without Christ's reiterant, "Behold, I come quickly." Let us say humbly, hopefully, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

Hints and Illustrations.

A lesson in aggressive evangelism. Certainly we need it—both the lesson and the evangelism. At Thessalonica on the day the cry was raised, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." (Acts xvii., 6.) Lord send them down this way, we need ouselves turning upside down—upside down in order to be right side up. Europe was dead and needed to be brought to life, and it is worth noting that the word for—upside down here is anastasis, meaning resurrection. These men were God's resurrectionists, sent to a dead world. And their power lay in this, that they themselves had been raised, as it were, from the dead, to walk in newness of life. Overturned in order that they might overturn, overpowered of God in order that they might be impowered. May the Lord grant us more of their sort. We need them.

What kind of men are needed for this pioneer work? Evidently they should be men who are intimate with Jesus. The Wesleys were such. Whitefield was of this sort. Here is the secret of aggressive evangelism—faith in God. O, for more men of faith, downright faith! There, in the teeth of a howling gale on the creaking deck of a crazy vessel, given up by the Mediterranean sailors for lost, a man stood up and said: "I believe God!" Just one man, but he saved the ship. Lading gone, tackling gone, anchors gone, at last all hope gone, a shipload of impotence and despair—and one man saved them all, one man who believed God. Have you got another like him? Another man like Paul? Brother, he can save the ship. Give him leave. Luther did it once when he lifted the word, "The just shall live by faith." If there is one thing more needed than any other to-day it is some soul, newly, deeply born of God, that will rise upon the world's disdain to the church's cold indifferentism and say it to the saving of our storm-tossed ship and the glory of the omnipotent Christ, I believe God.

Next Lesson—"The Triumphal Entry."—Mark 11: 1-11.

OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

An Apple that Commands a High Price in Home and Foreign Markets—Well-Arranged Smokehouse—Low Price of Horses.

The Newtown Pippin.

The apple that commands the highest price in both home and foreign markets is the Newtown pippin, says the Orange Judd Farmer. When Baldwins and other choice varieties sell at $3 per barrel at Liverpool, the Newtown pippin sells at $9, and the same proportion holds true in our domestic market. The fruit often retails as high as $12 or $15 per barrel. Downing, the authority on fruits, says as follows of this variety: "It stands at the head of all apples, and is, when in perfection, acknowledged to be unrivaled in all the qualities which constitute a high-flavored dessert apple, to which it combines the quality of long-keeping without the least shriveling, retaining its high flavor to the last."

THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

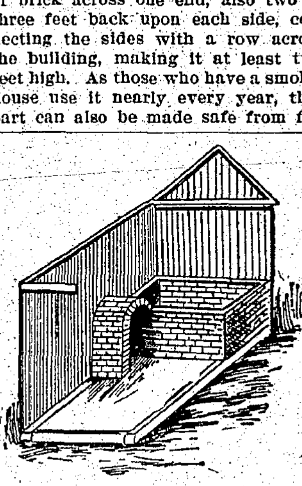
In the early apple history of this country the Newtown pippin was prominent. It originated at Newtown, on Long Island, and its merits soon spread its cultivation. It was especially successful on the hillsides along the Hudson River, and for many years large quantities were grown there and annually shipped to Europe. Later it spread all over the country, but it found few places which were congenial. To-day it is but very little grown outside of the mountainous regions of West Virginia, where it is famous today as the Albemarle pippin. Scab and insects, coupled with the general decline of orchards by reason of want of proper care, fertilizing, etc., have practically driven it out of cultivation. There is probably no one apple which is more largely modified by its environment—by varying soils and climates. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, New South Wales exhibited some very fine apples under the name of Five-Crowned pippin. Fruit experts were puzzled by it at first, but after a careful study became pretty well convinced that this, too, was our old friend the Newtown pippin, modified by the soil of Australia and the breezes of the Pacific. In West Virginia it was formerly supposed that the Albemarle was a distinct variety, but the consensus of opinion among horticulturists now is that it is only the Newtown pippin. In Rockland County, New York, the same apple is grown, and is there generally called the winter pippin.

Yellow Italians Are Vicious.

There seems to be a sort of impression among the farmers in our own vicinity that extra yellow bees must be extra pure Italians. Judging by the way the orders have run for the yellow stock the impression must be general, but every practical queen-breeder knows that it is a mistake. The five-banders are simply sports, selected for color from Italian stock, that is all; and by the way some of them sting it would almost seem as if they had "sported" a little from Cyprian stock. We have quite a large number of colonies of extra yellow bees in our yard, and our apiary has never had crosser bees or bees more inclined to rob than this year. They bred like Cyprians and then stopped long before the ordinary Italians. We shall get them all out of our yard another season unless their temper and robbing propensities improve.—Ohio Farmer.

A Well-Arranged Smokehouse.

To make a smokehouse fireproof as far as the stove ashes are concerned is not necessarily an expensive job. All that is required is to lay up a row of brick across one end, also two or three feet back upon each side, connecting the sides with a row across the building, making it at least two feet high. As those who have a smokehouse use it nearly every year, that part can also be made safe from fire by the little arch built at the point shown in the illustration. The whole is laid up in a mortar, and to add strength to the structure an iron rod or bar may be placed across the center of the bin and firmly imbedded in the mortar two or three rows of brick from the top. Of course the rear of the arch is also bricked up. In most cases less than 250 brick will be all that is required.—American Agriculturist.



FIREPROOF SMOKEHOUSE.

Sow Plaster Early.

Land plaster ought to be sown for clover as soon as the clover seed is sown, or at least before the spring rains are past. It needs to be dissolved and be thus carried into the soil. There is not much doubt now among scientists that it aids the clover plant to use atmospheric nitrogen, and as this takes place in the soil by means of nodules on the roots of clover the necessity for sowing clover seed early is apparent. Old farmers have often told us that if plaster was not sown on clover until after spring rains, it did little good the first year but was beneficial after another winter and spring had passed, and had settled the plaster into the soil. There is, perhaps, a slight benefit from sowing plaster on clover when in full leaf, but it should be additional to an application made early in the spring, when it will do most good.

Marketing Turnips.

If farmers have patience to do some peddling, they can find a market for either white or yellow turnips in almost every city or village family. It is best in selling turnips to have some of each, the white or purple strap-leafed for early use and the yellow varieties for later in the winter. A large wagon load is easily disposed of at 30 cents per bushel, and if each family takes only a bushel of each variety it does not require a long drive to dispose of the whole. The profit of an acre of turnips sold thus is much more than farmers get for most crops, and the work of marketing is fairly well paid, considering that it is mostly done when men and teams would otherwise be idle.

Horses Dirt Cheap in the West.

Good horses are cheaper in some parts of the West now than dogs are in the East, for there are few dogs not owned by some one while the horses cannot be given away. All over the West horse have been astoundingly cheap for some time, and $2 or $3 has been a good price for a good animal. A hundred head of ranch horses—sturdy, unbroken bronchos from Wyoming—were sold in Denver for $90 and the freight recently. It is reported that a big stock firm in Idaho has turned more than 250 ponies adrift to shift for themselves during the winter, as it was cheaper to do this than provide food for them. The firm could not get even a dollar apiece for them.

Improving the Saw.

Most saws are like pattern, Fig. 1. The rakes at the ends of the saw being double, much labor is lost by the inner part of the rakes moving the dust part way through the log at the latter part of the stroke, where it has to be removed again at the next stroke of the saw. More efficient labor may be performed by using a style like Fig. 2. The central rakes being double, will fully remove the dust at each stroke from the log. The outside rakes being single, do not move the dust in heaps to the center of the log to clog the saw, but do the work effectually at the next stroke. Teeth of the style in Fig. 2 are much easier to keep in order as there are no square corners to wear out the file. Fig. 1 may be changed to style of Fig. 2 by cutting or filing off the inside bit of the rakes one-third in number at each end of the same.

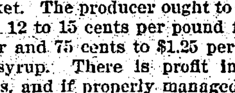


FIG 1. OLD STYLE. NO. 2. IMPROVED.

Cultivated Dandelions.

How many of those who in spring go to the fields and slowly dig out among grass and stones a mess of dandelion greens know that this crop is more satisfactorily grown in the garden? The improved cultivated dandelion is much larger, is more easily cleaned and free from insects than that gathered in the fields. It is safe to say that whoever procures and sows a package of the improved dandelion seed in his garden will never be willing thereafter to depend upon the uncultivated supply that can be got from the pasture lots.

Two Neglected Crops.

Peas and beans are two neglected crops, as they are not grown on many farms where they could be made profitable. It is possible to grow two crops—early peas and beans later—on the same ground. Beans are always salable at good prices, and the straw of both peas and beans may be utilized as bedding, or for sheep to pick over. The best early peas are grown on land that is heavily manured in the fall or in winter, so as to turn it under during many warm spells when the frost is out of the ground.

Essentials for Good Sugar.

Soil and season are two important influences in making good maple sugar. There is also a difference in quality produced by individual trees, and only the best should be kept. Producers having secured improved appliances ought now to form an alliance which will enable them to get a more direct market. The producer ought to realize from 12 to 15 cents per pound for dry sugar and 75 cents to $1.25 per gallon for syrup. There is profit in these prices, and if properly managed sugar would yield that.

A Russian Cherry.

Prof. Hansen, of Iowa, who has been traveling in Russia, writes that he finds on the Moscow markets great quantities of the Vladimir cherries. The trees may be called large bushes as grown there. Often they are grown with several stems like a bush. These bush-cherry orchards are a source of great profit.

Agricultural Notes.

Seed cannot germinate between clods; light must be excluded, and fine soil must be close about the seed from the beginning.

Raising peanuts, says a Texas correspondent, is a source of small revenue for any one who loves garden work. They are as easy to raise as corn or potatoes, and will bring from $1 to $1.50 per bushel.

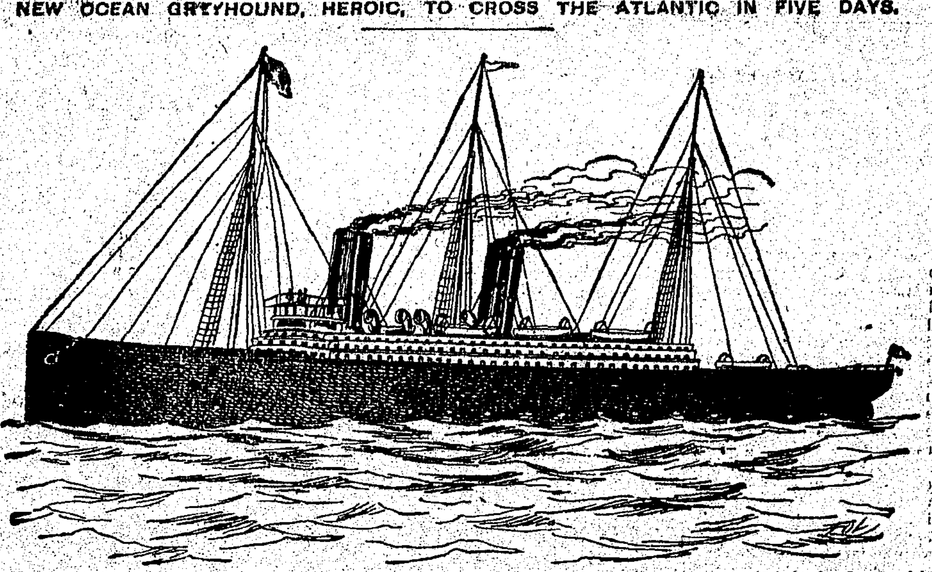
Farmers should not depend on seedsmen for producing new varieties but should experiment themselves. Some of the best varieties of fruit were originated by farmers.

The proper mode of keeping rabbits from trees is to wrap a piece of screen wire around each tree. This will cost but a small sum per tree and will save a great deal of vexation and annoyance.

There is better health among roving fowls because they get the food which is best for digestion, and get the necessary grit to help the gizzard do its work. We should make this a study and profit by it.

Agricultural subjects are lectured upon in some of the English schools, and the result has been very satisfactory. Children are taught to read and learn of many matters connected with farming that are different from the practical teachings on the farm.

NEW OCEAN GREYHOUND, HEROIC, TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FIVE DAYS.

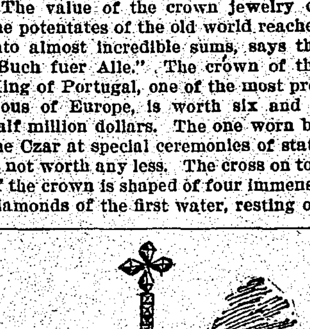


The White Star Line is building an ocean greyhound designed to beat all trans-Atlantic records. The new steamship is rapidly approaching completion in the yards of Harlan & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland, and it is expected that the vessel will soon be one of the regular fleet plying between New York and Liverpool. The builders are noted the world over for the magnificent ocean steamers they have turned out of their yards. They are making every effort to surpass in the new steamer all vessels ever built on their stocks. Their contract with the White Star Steamship Company requires that after a reasonable time has been allowed to get her engines "broken in," the new steamer shall beat by at least eight hours the fastest records of the Cunarders Lucania and Campania in both their eastward and westward voyages. Heroic is to be the name of the new ocean greyhound. She measures 689 feet on the water line, and is to be fitted with what will no doubt be the most powerful engines ever placed in a passenger steamer. The Heroic will be driven by twin screws. Captain Cameron, one of the most able, as well as one of the most popular, commanders in the White Star service, will be placed at the head of the list of her officers. It is expected that the Heroic will be ready for the season of 1896, and we may then look for new trans-Atlantic records.

COSTLY CROWNS.

Some Princely Fortunes Tied Up in Jewelry.

The value of the crown jewelry of the potentates of the old world reaches into almost incredible sums, says the "Buch fuer Alle." The crown of the King of Portugal, one of the most precious of Europe, is worth six and a half million dollars. The one worn by the Czar at special ceremonies of state is not worth any less. The cross on top of the crown is shaped of four immense diamonds of the first water, resting on a large uncut, but highly polished, ruby valued at over $30,000. A great number of valuable gems cover the crown. At the recent obsequies of the late Czar one of these gems disappeared mysteriously from its setting during the transfer of the body from the railroad station to the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul, and in spite of a most searching investigation no trace of the gem has been discovered.



CROWN OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

The small crown diadem of the Czarina contains the finest diamonds ever set, and it took many years to collect these exquisitely matched gems. The crown of Queen Victoria is valued at nearly two million dollars, and contains one large ruby, one large sapphire, sixteen smaller sapphires, eight emeralds, four smaller rubies, 1,360 white and 1,273 rose-colored diamonds, four large pear-shaped pearls and 269 other pearls. The robes and jewelry worn by the Sultan of Lahore at state functions are adorned with diamonds worth ten million dollars. His collar, epaulettes, belt, bracelets, anklets, buckles and headgear are sparkling with the shining pebbles.

The most precious of all crown jewelry is owned by a potentate inferior in rank to the last-named, the Maharajah of Baroda. He possesses a necklace of five rows of diamonds, increasing in size from a pea to a walnut. There are 500 diamonds in this necklace, whose brilliancy is further increased by two rows of emeralds above and below the diamonds and of the same size. This necklace is thought to be worth over $1,000,000, while the other jewelry owned by this Croesus is estimated at more than $20,000,000.

STAGE-COACH DAYS.

How People Traveled in the Middle States Forty Years Ago.

Forty-two years ago New Year's day the last through United States mail arrived by stage coach from Baltimore at Wheeling, W. Va., says the Baltimore Sun. John E. Reeside, now a resident of Baltimore, was in charge of the stage which made the last trip, arriving in Wheeling New Year's day, 1853.

Mr. Reeside's father, the late James Reeside, was a pioneer in this travel. The son entered the same business when about 15 years old, and continued extending stage-coach lines westward until they reached the Pacific coast. Railroads followed in the wake of the coach lines and took away their business of carrying passengers and mails.

Probably the most interesting of Mr. Reeside's experiences were in connection with the National road, or "old pike," projected by the national government in 1806. This road extended from Cumberland, Md., westward over the Alleghanies to the Ohio River. It was the main artery of travel for passenger, mail, and freight traffic until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took its place.

From Baltimore to Cumberland the turnpike was older, having been constructed by private persons and companies.

"The stage-coach headquarters in Baltimore," said Mr. Reeside, "were at old Barnum's hotel and the Fountain inn, which stood on the site of the Carrollton hotel. The coaches used were open at the front and sides, with seats for eleven passengers beside the driver. All seats faced the front of the vehicle. Saddlebags, which were carried in that time for baggage, were hung on the posts supporting the top of the stage. A small rack behind for trunks was seldom used. A tin lantern, with a tallow dip, placed over the driver, was used at night.

"Four strong horses drew these coaches, with relays every ten or twelve miles at stages or stations, from which probably came the name of the vehicle. The average rate of fare was 6 cents a mile. At first travel was only in the daytime, with stops over night at the numerous excellent inns or taverns which lined the road.

"One of the great obstructions to travel alone the road were large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs being driven from Western plains to Eastern markets. The cattle especially, with their long horns pointed toward the oncoming coach, made a formidable obstruction.

"The 272 miles from Baltimore to Wheeling were first made in four days, with nightly stops. The best stage-coach time was afterward reduced to fifty hours by the old Eclipse line, established by James Reeside."

Mr. Reeside is probably the only surviving stage-coach contractor of national prominence. He is a native of Cumberland. Samuel Lurman, said to be the oldest living stage-coach driver, now lives in Cumberland.

THE ENGLISH CHOP.

To Be Good, It Must Come Piping Hot from Grill to Plate.

Unless the mutton chop is partaken of in a grill room, where it comes straight from the gridiron to the table of the guest, says the London Telegraph, an experienced gastronome will not be satisfied if his chop is not served on a hot water plate, for fat is a treacherous substance and has a fatal tendency to get cold before the meat to which it belongs is half eaten. This is the only English chop in its bold and beautiful simplicity, and, although we have not one word to say against the world-famed roast beef of old England, it must be remembered that there are persons to whom beef is too potent and stimulating a meat, and whose constitution and palate are more efficiently administered to by the plainly cooked chop. No special aversion need be taken to walnut pickles as a relish to the mutton chop, but the article itself possesses so characteristic and delightful a flavor of its own that it seems a work of supererogation to mar its sweet savor with the conflicting taste of vinegar.

The old English cooks sometimes played sad tricks with their "steaks." One Mrs. Mason, in her "Ladies' Assistant," published in 1787, seasoned her chops with pepper and salt, placed them in a buttered dish, sprinkled some beaten ginger over the mass, and baked it in an oven. The good lady was scarcely aware that her "mutton steaks baked" would come down to posterity as a "toad in a hole"—a dish which has long since been banished from refined English society, but which an iron-clad fate has transplanted to the French cusine as "la cotelette a la Nelson." But Mistress Mason herself was not above borrowing from France, since her "mutton chops in disguise," rubbed in pepper, salt, nutmeg, and chopped herbs, rolled in sheets of well-buttered white paper, and sauted in a stewpan and served with brown gravy, are only an English adaptation of the "cotelettes a la Maintenon," invented at the instigation of the morganatic wife of Louis XIV. by Fagon, his physician, to stimulate the jaded appetite of the septuagenarian grand monarch.

CHOPS CORDWOOD FOR A LIVING

Woman Supports Herself and Child in that Manner for Three Years.

Mrs. Catherine Conklin, aged 37, has since the death of her husband, three years ago, made her living by chopping cordwood in the mountains near Huguenot. She has averaged a cord and a half a day and maintained herself and child. She applied to the poor masters for relief recently, stating that on account of the snow in the woods this winter she was unable to work. She obtained her supplies and walked to her home, six miles distant.

HOW SHE GETS HER LIVING.

Two Kinds of Feminine Thumbs.

Women may be ranged into two different classes, the one having a large and the other a small thumb. The first, having more intelligence than feeling, is wise from history; the second, more feeling than intelligence, is wise from romance.

THE MOTHER OF SUFFRAGE.

Esther Morris Gained the Franchise for Wyoming Women.

It is a well-known fact that the women of Wyoming enjoy the right of franchise, but few people are aware of the manner in which this privilege was granted to them. Two persons brought about this interesting state of affairs. One of them was Col. W. H. Bright, an ex-confederate soldier, and the other was a woman, Mrs. Esther Morris, or Mother Morris, as they call her in Wyoming, because she was a sort of mother to all the boys in the mining camp at South Pass in the early days, and is regarded as the mother of woman suffrage.

MRS. ESTHER MORRIS.

Mrs. Morris, who is now a well preserved woman of 80 years, was born in New York State. She has been a firm believer in the right of women to vote ever since a little girl. Mother Morris went to Wyoming in 1867, along with her husband and sons, when thousands of people went West to look for gold. They settled at South Pass, where Mrs. Morris soon had great influence over the men. It was known that she believed that women were as safe with the ballot as men and the miners heartily agreed with her. Among these was Col. Bright, who had come from the South. The Colonel, though not an educated man, was a man of considerable force and was elected to the first Legislature in 1868.

When the Colonel went to Cheyenne to attend the session of the Legislature, he left his young wife and baby at a boarding house at South Pass. The child shortly became ill and as there was no way of communicating with the Colonel, the wife was nearly heartbroken. Her husband, who was in pretty destitute circumstances at the time, had left but little money and the landlady would not allow her to stay in the house any longer if she did not pay her board bill. Mother Morris heard Mrs. Bright's case and her generous heart was touched. She had her sons fix up an empty cabin near her home and here Mrs. Morris and the sick baby were made as comfortable as they could possibly be. The Colonel's wife later expressed her gratitude for Mrs. Morris to her husband and the latter determined to do all in his power to grant her her long-cherished hope—the right of women to vote. He introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that all women 18 years or over be allowed the right of franchise. The bill was later amended, raising the voting age to 21, and became a law in 1869. Mrs. Morris was justice of the peace at South Pass for some time and made the best justice the town ever had.

When You Write to the Queen.

A useful piece of information to any of those suffering from that dreadful infliction cacoethes scribendi, and who in consequence feel themselves impelled to write to Queen Victoria, will do well to bear in mind that they must on no account fold the paper on which they have written. No communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever fall into her majesty's hands. The proper method is to write on thick, glossy white paper and to dispatch the missive in an envelope which fits it. Any folded communication never reaches the Queen, for the simple reason that she won't look at it. All such letters are opened by the mistress of the robes, and as a rule the contents never get beyond her, or if the letter is of importance it is returned to the writer with instructions how to forward it.—Philadelphia Times.

Madge—Oh, dear, it's so hard to decide. Alice—What? "Why, whether Charlie ought to save his money to build us a home in the spring or take the money to go sleigh riding this winter.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Traveler—"The houses in some of the ancient cities had walls ten feet thick." Mr. Brickrow (nervously)—"I presume some of the neighbors were musical."—New York Weekly.

After a man becomes old, and has long white whiskers, we imagine that he could tell many amusing stories on himself.

Never loaf around where other people are at work. They may pretend to have no objection, but they have, all the same.

ONE OF EDISON'S SCHEMES.

It Failed Through the Kindly Consideration of a Freight Crew.

"It was while Thomas A. Edison and I were co-tramp operators together years ago that the then very amusing genius of the great inventor was made manifest and utilized by him to subserve his purposes in obtaining sleep while on duty at a small town in New York State," said Colonel L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, to a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter. "We had both secured positions as operators at the railway station, I being the day and Mr. Edison the night man. As Mr. Edison's whole mind was absorbed in his electrical studies he spent his entire time when off duty and supposed to be sleeping in his experiments, and when the time for him to relieve the day man came he was very much physically and mentally fatigued. In fact, I have seen him come in the office to begin his day's work almost worn out. But fortunately there was little for him to do other than answer the calls sent over the wire every two hours by the dispatcher to ascertain if all the operators were on duty. To Edison to have to keep awake for such trivial duties as this was very trying, and though then quite a noviate he conceived of a plan by which he could sleep and wake in time to answer the calls.

"It was this: Near his instrument he placed his cot and over the head of that he placed a bucket. By means of a rubber tube he conveyed the water from an overhead tank to the bucket, which was so constructed that within less than two hours enough water would be conveyed from the tank to the bucket to completely fill the bucket, and when it began to pour over it would drop in his face, awakening him in time to answer his call. By this means he continued to make his electrical experiments through the day and sleep at night and answering every call for three months, when one night a belated freight was sidetracked at his station. The night was very sultry, and the crew sought the office for water. They discovered the bucket almost full of water, and also Mr. Edison sound asleep. Without awakening him they emptied the contents of the bucket, supposing it to be drinking water, and departed. The call came. Edison slept soundly on, oblivious of all about him. The bucket refilled just as the succeeding call went over the wire. Springing up, he answered it, and the question, 'Where were you when the previous call was sent?' greeted his ears immediately and was a puzzler until he glanced at the old office clock and saw he had slept four instead of two hours. Frank and brief was his reply, 'Asleep.'

"'Report at the office here to-morrow and get your time,' spoke the dispatcher, and the next day we were tramping for new pastures. It was several days afterward before Edison learned of the secret of the failure of his new invention to do its work at the proper time and cause his dismissal. He swore me to secrecy at the time and I had not thought of it in years before until just now."

How Whittier Tried Her.

In 1877 a great fair was held in Boston under the direction of prominent philanthropists. One evening Whittier made his appearance, and was escorted from booth to booth by Mrs. C., one of the committee. As the two reached the Portuguese table, which was under the special supervision of Mrs. C., Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop espied the poet.

"Mr. Whittier," said she, "I have already spent one hundred dollars at this table, but if you will write me an autograph couplet I will contribute ten dollars more."

Taking a block which lay on the table Whittier wrote:

"Rejoicing that the humblest fame
May change at charity's sweet claim
To gold of God, I give my name.
—John G. Whittier."

"O, Mrs. Winthrop," said Mrs. C., "may I copy it?"

"No," answered Mrs. Winthrop, laughingly, "I've bought and paid for this, and I'm not going to give it to anybody."

Mrs. C. and Mr. Whittier passed on. Said the kind-hearted poet: "Does thee want the little line?"

"O, Mr. Whittier, I do want it so much."

"I will write it for thee, if thee wishes it."

"Oh, but I'm afraid that would not be honorable, would it?"

The good Quaker replied: "Thee is right about it. I was testing thee."

"But you tempted me awfully, Mr. Whittier," said Mrs. C.

On reaching home, however, she found the "little line," which Mrs. Winthrop had read aloud, safely treasured in her memory.

They Live at Sea.

Steamship agents are not at all surprised at the allegations that have been made against an American woman of some property, who is now the subject of a suit to restrain her from spending the rest of her fortune in traveling back and forth on the Atlantic. She inherited $100,000, and has already spent $85,000 of it in traveling between this country and England. Her prospective heirs have made an attempt to restrain her from spending the other $15,000 on the ocean, and a great deal of comment has been aroused over her curious taste for sea travel.

Steamship men insist that it is by no means an exceptional instance, and that there are literally hundreds of people who spend a considerable part of their lives on the sea. Some of them travel for their health. An instance is cited of a man who has made nearly 200 voyages across the ocean, who is always comfortable when at sea, and can hardly endure living ashore on account of the asthma. Another is a consumptive, and believes that the sea air will prolong his life; and there is a well-known instance of a man who suffered from neuralgia to such an extent that he had the bones of his jaw removed and a silver plate substituted in the vain hope of relief, and who claims that when at sea he does not know what the sensation of pain is. These are a few instances, but there are many other people who take sea voyages on account of the excitement attending it, and who think nothing of making a dozen voyages a year.

A Housekeeper's Tragedy.

One day as I wandered I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on the doorstep ('twas raining),
And this was her wail as she wielded the broom:

"Oh! life is a toil and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade, and riches will flee,
And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much worriment goes to a bonnet,
There's too much ironing goes to a shirt.
There's nothing that pays for the time wasted on it,
There's nothing that lasts but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud, it is slush in December,
And midsummer's breezes are laden with dust,
In fall the leaves litter, in muggy September
The wall paper rots and the flatirons rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies.
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"It is sweeping at six, and it's dusting at seven,
It is victuals at eight and dishes at nine,
It is potting and panning from ten to eleven—
We scarcely break our fast till we plan how to dine.

"With grease and with litter from outside to center,
Forever at war and forever alert,
No rest for a day lest the enemy enter,
I spend my whole time in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night in my dreams I was stationed forever
On a bare little isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor
To sweep off the waves ere they swept over me.

"Alas! 'twas no dream; again I behold it—
I yield, I am helpless my fate to avert."
She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded,
Then lay down and died, and was buried in dirt.
—Farm and Home.

Medicinal Uses of Honey.

A teaspoonful of warm honey taken every fifteen minutes has a surprising effect on catarrh.

Sore throat in the early stages can be cured by honey taken warm.

Public speakers should freely use honey. The formic acid which it contains cures affections of the mouth, throat, lungs and chest.

A teaspoonful of honey stirred into a raw egg is a good corrective for a cough, and should be continued for several mornings.

Coughing may be quickly relieved by mixing barley water with honey and the juice of lemons, and drinking it warm.

A gargle made of sage tea, sweetened with honey, or pills made of mustard, flour and honey, will be found very efficacious for croup and hoarseness.

This is an excellent remedy in lung trouble: Make a strong decoction of horehound herb, and sweeten with honey. Take a tablespoonful five times a day.

Cause of Waste.

One of the chief causes of waste of food is the system of both public and private tables of giving excessive large portions, so that much food is left untasted. Probably in many private families a third or fourth of the whole amount spent for food is thus thrown away. This waste on the part of the well-to-do also affects the less fortunate households, and thrift becomes a lost art. The fashion which demands that some food be left upon the plate is worse than folly. Furthermore, an error is made in providing too great a variety of food for a single meal. When a long list of courses is offered, no one can be fully enjoyed.

Baked Potatoes.

If baked potatoes are to be more digestible than those that are boiled, they must be baked in a quick oven where the starch-granules are exposed to a greater degree of heat than in boiling, and consequently where a greater chemical change takes place. Baked potatoes retain their salts and potash, that are usually lost by boiling them with their jackets. In taking baked potatoes from the oven, pricking or pressing them quickly will allow the steam to escape, and they will not be so apt to grow watery if it is necessary to delay the eating of them.

The Housewife's Measures.

Two cups of granulated sugar, one pound.

Two cups and a half of powdered sugar, one pound.

One heaping quart of sifted flour, one pound.

Three cups of cornmeal, one pound.

One cup of butter, half pound.

Butter size of an egg, two ounces.

Two gills of liquid, half pint, one cup.

One kitchen cup, half pint.

Four teaspoonfuls liquid, one tablespoonful.

Meat Pie.

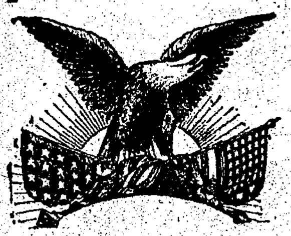
Small bits left of stewed or roasted meat, can be freed from fat and gristle, chopped fine and seasoned with a little salt if too fresh. Add bits of butter and enough stock to moisten, put in a greased pudding dish; put a crust over it made from a little flour; sift in half a teaspoonful of baking powder, mix in a tablespoonful of cold butter and sweet milk enough to make a soft dough, roll thin and cover the meat, bake half an hour and serve warm.

The devil likes to see the man join the church who expects to do all the work with his mouth.

The Avalanche.
O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.
Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Nominees.



STATE TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH B. MOORE, of Lapeer.

For Regents of University,
CHAS. B. HACKLEY, of Muskegon.
ROGER W. BUTTERFIELD,
Of Grand Rapids.

COUNTY TICKET.

For School Commissioner,
MRS. ISABEL COBB, of Maple Forest

Bay county owes the State the sum of $105,000. Tax-payers will have to hustle next year.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The Century Magazine and the AVALANCHE will cost our subscribers but $4.50. Subscribe soon.

Let Republicans "take nothing for granted" this spring. Vigilance and a full Republican vote at the April elections will be needed to secure the victory that should be won.

The 10 per cent increase in bank clearings which St. Louis made last week as compared with the same week in 1894 is a considerable gain, but it will often be beaten in the next few months.—*Globe-Dem.*

Hillman is situated way up in Montmorency county, but it isn't so rough as some people imagine. The anti-saloon ticket headed by Charles H. Wiltse, won at the Monday election.—*Det. News.*

And now England is also threatening to exclude American meats from her markets, notwithstanding all the benefits she has derived from the Democratic tariff law, and from the financial policy of the Cleveland Administration.—*Globe-Dem.*

A Populist paper charges that the Chicago "Times" had become such an effective champion of free coinage that the gold-bugs purchased it. This recalls the Indiana Democrats explanation of a Republican victory in this State: "They bought us, d——n 'em."—*Globe-Dem.*

"Old Glory" is the only flag that will be allowed to wave over public buildings in the State of New York, hereafter, or as long as the republican party is in power. The Lawson flag bill passed the legislature last week, and Gov. Morton approved it.

The present revival of interest in Napoleon has been only a lucky coincidence for *The Century*, as Professor Sloane's history was projected, and its publication in 1895 decided upon, long before there was, even in France, any unusual interest in the character of Bonaparte.

The 16 to 1 free silverites of the Third district have pushed a congressional candidate into the field to contest the election with the Republican nominee. They will stay by their Todd until it is gone and wake up the morning after election with aching heads.—*Det. Journal.*

The Democratic yellow curs are barking at Thomas B. Reed because he refused to vote for the resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp. They appear to forget that Democrats of the Fifty-first Congress refused to vote for a similar resolution when he was speaker, Crisp among them. He was fully justified in his refusal.

The old Keystone State has lost none of its Republican enthusiasm, judging from the recent municipal elections. The Republican majorities last week foot up about three hundred thousand for the State, and if the Cleveland administration holds on long enough the Keystone State will be unanimous in politics.—*Inter Ocean.*

A handsome brakeman of the Mackinaw division, while his train laid over Sunday at Mackinaw City, wrote a letter to his girl. "Dearest", he said, "You know I promised you I would stop chewing tobacco. I have done so. I have not had a pipe in my mouth since Friday. The missive fell into the hands of his conductor—the redoubtable Joe Carse—and now the whole division knows why he doesn't "chew".—*Det. News.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Lansing, March 8th, 1895.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan.:

SIR—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed the following:

JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING an amendment to Section six of article six of the constitution of this State, relative to Circuit Courts.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the following amendment of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, that is to say, that section six of article six of said constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC 6. The State shall be divided into judicial circuits, in each of which the electors thereof shall elect one circuit judge, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The Legislature may provide for the election of more than one circuit judge in the judicial circuit in which the city of Detroit is or may be situated and in the judicial circuit in which the county of Saginaw is or may be situated, and in the judicial circuit in which the county of Kent is or may be situated, and in the judicial circuit in which the county of Ingham is or may be situated. And the circuit judge or judges of said circuits, in addition to the salary provided by the constitution, shall receive from their respective counties such additional salary as may from time to time be fixed and determined by the board of supervisors of said counties. And the board of supervisors of each county in the upper peninsula is hereby authorized and empowered to give and pay to the circuit judge of the judicial circuit to which such county is attached such additional salary or compensation as may from time to time be fixed and determined by such board of supervisors. This section as amended shall take effect from the time of its adoption: Be it further

Resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State at the spring election to be held on the first Monday in April in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-five, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, at least twenty days prior to the said election, and the said sheriffs are required to give general notices required by law in the same manner that they are now required to give in case of an election of justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be indicated upon the official ballot for said election, in accordance with the provisions of act number one hundred ninety of the public acts of eighteen ninety-one, entitled "An act to prescribe the manner of conducting and to prevent fraud and deceptions at elections in this State." Each person voting for said amendment shall designate his vote by a cross mark placed opposite the word "Yes," and each person voting against said amendment shall designate his vote by a cross mark placed opposite the word "No," as indicated upon said official ballot. The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made thereof as in general elections of State officers.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed March 7th, 1895.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

THE ART AMATEUR for March has two exquisite color plates, "An Opening in the Forest," by R. M. Shurtleff, and "Garden Poppies," by Paul de Longpre. There are the usual eight pages of Practical Working Designs for China Painting, Embroidery, and Wood Carving. The leading artist represented this month is the famous painter and illustrator, Albert Lyncht and the beautiful drawings (there are ten large ones shown) will delight every one. There is an article on "Landscape Painting," by R. M. Shurtleff, the well-known painter of Adirondack scenery, with some sketches by him. Other articles are "Drawing from Reproduction," "Sketching from Nature," "Studio Tests for Artists Color," "What is Tone?" "Flower Drawing in Pen-and-Ink," "Flower Painting," "and several on "China Painting." There is an illustrated account of "Sir Walter Scott's Library at Abbotsford," some "Artistic Window Seats," the use of "Flowers, and Plants in Home Decoration," and "Talks on Embroidery." The editor's "Note Book" is, as usual, full of bright and incisive criticisms of passing art events and suggestions to the unwary picture-buyer, which will save hundreds if not thousands of dollars to many a reader who will take them to heart. Price, 35 cents. MONTAGUE MARKS, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

We want MONEY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your pocket and raise the small amount of the bill which he presents. It is a small amount to you, but five hundred of them aggregates a large sum to us.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 15, '95.

More foreign complications for Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to get themselves tangled up in! This week has added several complications with foreign countries, in addition to those already existing on account of discriminations by Germany, France and several other smaller European nations against American products. It is true that with a clear headed President and Secretary of State there would be no serious trouble with these new complications, but the blundering record made by the present administration in dealing with foreign policy of this government, if it can truly be said to have had such a thing since March 4th, 1893, has prepared the country to look for the wrong, rather than the right thing from it, in foreign as well as in domestic matters.

The most important of the new complications arises from a Spanish warship firing on a U.S. Mail Steamer —the Allianca—, which was passing near the coast of Cuba on its way from Colon to New York. Already the Spanish minister has assured the State Department of his belief that it was done by mistake and that Spain will apologize if this country after investigation thinks it proper. The next complication is in connection with the protest of the British Ambassador against the shooting of an officer of an English steamer during the recent levee riots at New Orleans, and the last with the demand of the Italian Ambassador that protection be given the Italians in the United States and that satisfaction be given for the assassination of Italians at Walsenburg, Colorado. It largely depends upon Mr. Cleveland and Secretory Gresham what comes of these things.

Secretary Herbert is beginning to hear a great deal of the adverse criticism which has been leveled at him from all sections because he has only designated but two naval vessels—the San Francisco and the Marblehead—to partisipate in the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal by the Emperor of Germany, but he is obstinate, and although he admits the importance of the event he refuses to change his original order. Naval officers are greatly chagrined. They point out that all the maritime nations will be strongly represented, and that commercial instinct, not to mention national pride, should have been strong enough to have sent at least half a dozen of the finest ships in the navy to take part in the opening.

The Spanish minister has had a somewhat queer experience recently. He received letters from several alleged manufacturers of dynamite and other high explosions asking him to purchase explosives for the use of the Spanish army in Cuba, and when he declined to receive other letters notifying him that if he did not at once purchase the explosives they would be gratuitously sent to the insurgents in Cuba to be used in destroying Spaniards and Spanish property. Opinion is divided as to whether the letters were the work of a crank or a professional blackmailer. Senator Muruaga, the minister, declares that it is immaterial to him which, as he pays no attention to them.

There is much discussion, now that the arguments are all in, as to what the decission of the Supreme Court will be in the income tax cases. The court to-day took a recess until the 25th inst., and it is expected that the decision will be handed down on that day. Among lawyers there seems to be considerable doubt as to the nature of the decision, but the overwhelming preponderance of opinion among those unlearned in the law is that the court will stand by previous decisions and declare the tax constitutional. If it shouldn't the administration will be in a bad way. It will have difficulty in getting through the year even if the receipts from the income tax are up to the estimate, but if the tax is declared unconstitutional it cannot be collected at all, and the chances are that an extra session of Congress would have to be called to provide money; but Mr. Cleveland would not call it until the last minute, as it would be a triumph for Senator Gorman which that astute politician and determined enemy of Mr. Cleveland would not be slow to take advantage of.

Some of those who helped to start the new silver party are already privately expressing their disgust at the manner in which the country has ignored the announcement of the birth of the party. Abuse, they say, they were prepared for, but silent contempt they object to, and that's about all they are getting.

Both Houses of the legislature have adopted resolutions asking the national government to give the National park and fort at Mackinac Island to Michigan for a state park, and requesting the Michigan delegation in congress to use all honorable means to forward themeasure. In accordance with the request Senator McMillan went before the committee of the sundry civil appropriation bill and secured the recommendation to grant to the state of Michigan, for park purposes, Fort Mackinac and the land included in the National park on the island, something over 1,000 acres.

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JULIUS KRAMER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GRAYLING, MICH.

THE Gents of Grayling and vicinity are hereby notified that I have just received a

Large Stock of Woolens,

embracing all of the latest styles. If you need any kind of a suit, either

BUSINESS OR FINE DRESS,

you can find it at the old reliable establishment of

J. KRAMER,
Rear of the Grayling Exchange Bank.

DEVLIN'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, send for Catalogue.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrowd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

Interlined "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs turn water like a duck's back and show neither spot nor soil. They are not effected by perspiration, and always look as if right out of the box. When they get soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. These are but a few of the advantages of wearing the "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs. There are many others that you will readily discover the first time you wear one.

They are the only waterproof interlined collars and cuffs made. Be sure to get the genuine with this trade mark

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

stamped inside, if you desire perfect satisfaction. Made in all sizes and all styles. If you can't get them at the dealers, we will send sample postpaid, on receipt of price: Collars, 25 cents each. Cuffs, 50 cents pair. State size, and whether you want a stand-up or turned-down collar.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ASK YOUR
Furniture Dealer
for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's
Sanitary Spring Mattress.
If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

The ART AMATEUR.
Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine.
The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.
Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

For 10 c. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 35c.) Or For 25 c. we will send also „Painting for Beginners" (90 pages). 10 c.
MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	10	Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	10	"
Evergreen Corn,	10	"
String Beans,	10	"
Lima Beans,	10	"
Marrowfat Peas,	10	"
Red Cherries,	10	"
Strawberries,	10	"
Alaska Salmon,	10	"
Sardines in Mustard,	10	"
Blue-back Mackerel,	10	"
Dried Beef,	10	"
Pickles, fancy,	10	"
Catsup,	10	"
Horse Radish,	10	"
Olives,	10	"

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

DON'T MISS THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!
OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'
Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,
Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggetts', for Honey.

J. K. Wright was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Best Bread in the city, is at A. McClain's Bakery.

M. F. Merrill was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Wm. Wilson, of Center Plains, was in town last Thursday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

D. Trotter returned from Bay City, Saturday evening.

FOR SALE. The house occupied by A. W. Caufield. Inquire at residence.

Rev. Wm. Putnam and J. J Higgins, of Frederic, were in town last Sunday.

There are still many unpaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on the list?

The thermometer registered 4 deg. above zero, yesterday morning.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Cocoanuts and Fresh Roasted Peanuts, etc., at McClains'.

Hammer and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

The election will occur on Monday, April 1st. Look well to your nominations.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

C. B. Johnson and W. H. Sherman were in from Maple Forest, Monday.

Our Bread is the finest and best, made from Pillsbury's best Spring wheat flour, at McClain's Bakery.

Supervisor Francis has moved back to his farm in Grove, to be ready for spring work.

A good house and two lots in a desirable location, for sale cheap. Enquire of Er BELL.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt has moved to Vanderbilt, to spend the summer with her son Archer.

A 10 yard Dress Pattern for $1,50 at the store of S. H. & Co.

McKnight came out on wheels Monday, the sleighing being ruined on the village streets.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Kramer and examine his new stock of goods.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the M. E. Church, realized $20.40 from their "Old Ladies Tea," last Friday evening.

Choice White and German Rye Bread, Cookies, Cakes and Pies, baked fresh, daily, at McClain's Bakery.

Elbert G. Payne, of Roscommon, has been nominated for School Commissioner of that county. A suitable selection.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, at the usual hour. All are welcome.

There are but 12 families living in Meredith, Clare county. A few years ago there were twice that many saloons in it.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. White Rose Flour, at 40 cents per sack, is very cheap. Try it.

Mrs. Moran, of Frederic, mother of Mrs. John Ward, died last Thursday, and was buried in Grayling cemetery, on Sunday.

A desirable dwelling house in perfect repair, and two lots, pleasantly situated, for sale cheap. Enquire of Er Bell, at Claggetts' Store.

N. P. Olson will commence the erection of a fine residence on the corner of Peninsular Avenue and Ottawa st., the first of April.

Comrade Chitago has commenced the erection of a residence on the East bank of the river, on land purchased of N. Michelson.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

A. N. DeWaele has again commenced school in district No. 1, this being his third term. It speaks words of praise for him.—*Gladwin Record.*

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next, Saturday evening, the 23rd, at the usual hour.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Go and buy a suit for your boy at S. H. & Co's. They are closing out all suits regardless of Cost.

Hillman Methodists will dedicate a new church next Wednesday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 23rd., at the usual hour.

Claggett sells the best Gents' or Ladies' $2,00 shoe, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

Apples, Peaches, Salmon, Baked Beans, etc., at 10 cents per can, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Arthur Cady will represent the Grayling C. E., at the Convention held in Bay City, next week.

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

The firemen of Grayling will give a Social dance, the evening of April 5th. Further particulars will be given next week.

Cash is KING at Claggetts', and he will sell you goods way down low for CASH.

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn died yesterday morning, after a short illness. Funeral services at M. E. church, tomorrow 2 o'clock. Obituary next week.

Roller Champion Patent Flour takes the cake and makes the best of bread. The ladies are delighted with it. Claggett sells it.

Gov. Rich has appointed R. P. Forbes County agent of the Board of Correction and Charities, in place of W. S. Chalker, resigned. It is a good selection.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Kramer, The Merchant Tailor.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones'.

At a business meeting of the Epworth League Monday evening, Miss Frances Staley and Miss Musie Havens, were elected delegates to the State Convention at Detroit, March 26th, 27th and 28th.

Bagas, Beets, Carrots, and Parsnips, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The postal department has changed the name of the Post-office at Rogers City, to Rogers. This curtailment is expected to make a decrease in the expenditures of the department.

Claggetts' new stock of Shoes are arriving daily. He is putting hard times prices on them, and that is what sells shoes. Ladies' Dongola, patent tip, for $1.25.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Dr. Fraser reports the birth of a bouncing son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barber, of Center Plains, Tuesday. Mother and child doing nicely.—*Ros. News.*

Trade at Fourniers' and get a chance on the $50.00 Music Box.

An alarm of fire, Saturday brought out the boys in great time. The R. R. round house was burning in the roof, but prompt work extinguished the flames with the loss of about ten feet square.

Trade with Fournier and get a chance on his $50.00 Music Box.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for $1.90 per year, and the *Cosmopolitan* Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for $2.35. Now is the time to subscribe.

Use Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens, it will pay you. For sale at S. H. & Co.s'.

You cannot afford to be without your county paper. It means only $1 a year to us, but it means many times that amount to you.

The Spring is the time to feed your horse Pratts Food. Try it. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The Epworth League have secured the services of Herbert Leon Cope, Elocutionist, Impersonator and Caricaturist, who will give an entertainment here the first week in April, Date given later.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggetts', and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth $25.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. A. H. Marshes', Friday afternoon, for work. A ten cent lunch will be served to which all are invited. Bring your thimbles.

Parents, buy your children's shoes at Claggetts'. He has a complete line of those Cordovan Shoes, and they can't be beat for wear and durability.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the M. E. church, on Friday evening, April 19th, for the benefit of the charitable fund of the Women's Relief Corps. Programme will given next week.

When you buy a pound of Tea, or Coffee, at Claggetts', ask for a ticket on that Silver Tea Set. It is worth $25,00 and warranted for ten years.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

You should try our 29 cent coffee. It will fill the bill, at S. H. & Cos'.

The annual teachers' Institute for Crawford county, will be held in Grayling, beginning Monday, April 1st, and continue during the week. Prof. F. D. Smith, of Maple Rapids, conductor.

All teachers of Crawford County, should plan to attend this institute and receive new inspiration for their work. Inquiries concerning boarding places may be addressed to the local committee, W. F. Benkelman.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in Grayling, during the week beginning April 1st, 1895, and will be conducted by Prof. F. D. Smith, of Maple Rapids.

Republican Caucus.

The republican electors of the township of Grayling, will meet in caucus, in the Town Hall, on Friday Evening, March 22d., 1895, at 7:30, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of Tp. Com.,

C. T. JEROME,
M. A. BATES, Sec. CHAIRMAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. L. Fournier's Drug Store. 4

L. Ostrander has decided to locate at Atlanta, Montmorency County, for the practice of law, where we trust he will meet with the success he desires for earnest work. He has made himself what he is by his own efforts, is well known throughout this county, as he has lived here the most of his life, and has taught school in several townships. He is an honest, earnest man, and will bear with him the good wishes of our people.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. 4

The *Otsego Co. Herald*, says: "That word came from Salt Lake City, Utah, that the man of whom we bought the HERALD, Chas. L. Fuller, lies there in a dying condition, having suffered a stroke of paralysis. Later—Another dispatch came that he died Monday night."

"That a once respected and prominent doctor of Gaylord was incarcerated in the city jail at Cheboygan Monday night for drunkardness and disorderly conduct, and that $5.00 intervened between him and liberty, and that his Gaylord friends were importuned to purchase his freedom, but they believing that nothing but the grace of God could wash away his sins, steadfastly refused to lend the financial aid and resolved that so far as they were concerned that so long as he continued to sow to the wind he must reap the whirlwind as the bitter fruitage of his misspent life. Later—His fine was paid by a friend."

This last refers to a physician who was treated by Dr. C. W. Smith for the "whisky habit," and was or is one of the examining surgeons under the present administration.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,
WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Hawes expect to leave Grayling for Detroit, next Monday, to reside.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for Shoes for the year 1895. His $2.00 Shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at their hall at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of wife of Comrade Woodburn.

House for Sale.

A good house and two lots, rear of Methodist church, for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Smith on the premises.

Grove Tp. Rep. Caucus.

There will be a Republican Caucus held at the residence of Arthur E. Wakeley, on Saturday afternoon, March 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for township offices, and such other business as may properly come before it.

By order of Committee.

CHAS. FAUBLE,
ARTHUR E. WAKELEY, } Com.
JUDSON M. FRANCIS,

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 23, '95.

Brady, P. T.	Hartingh, N. C.
Dexter, Robert	Hanson, Martin
Frige, Geo.	Hofer, Wm.
Hansen, Mrs. F.	Mead, Miss K.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

The Compass Plant.

On the western prairie is found the compass plant whose leaves point to the north. We wish to direct you to the great health giver, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. If you are suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion, if you are sleepless at night and awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and haggard looks, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves will cure you and restore you to blooming health. Trial packages free. Large size 50c. and 25c., at L. Fourniers' Drugstore. 1

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the regular examination for the teachers of Crawford County, will be held in the Court House, at Grayling, Thursday and Friday, March 28th and 29th.

W. F. BENKLEMAN,
Commissioner of Schools,
Grayling, Mich.

An Important Item.

Do not waste your money on vile, watery, mixtures compounded by inexperienced persons when L. Fournier, sole agent, will give you a bottle of Otto's Cure free of charge. If you have coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you. Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its golden color and thick, heavy syrup. Sample free; large bottle 25c. and 50c. Sold by L. Fournier. 1

Registration Notice.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the Township above named, will be held at the office of the Township Clerk in said Township on Saturday, the Thirtieth day of March A. D., 1895.

For the purpose of Registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of Electors and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid named, from 9 *o'clock in the forenoon and from* 3 *o'clock until* 5 *o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.*

Dated this 20th day of March, A. D., 1895.

By order of Board of Registration.
GEO. COMER.
Township Clerk.

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }
Lansing, January 25th, 1895.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

SIR—You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this state, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.:

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose term of office expires Dec. 31st, 1895.

In Testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
[sealed] SECRETA OF STATE

New Spring Clothing!

——Our new line of——

SPRING SUITS,

are now in and we cordially invite all who are interested in GOOD HONEST CLOTHING, to call and inspect the many different new styles we are now able to show.

We have all the best things
that the market produces, and show strong values in

MENS' ALL WOOL SUITS, at $8,00, $10,00, $12,00 and $15,00.

Have you seen our new Spring line of Hats? We have the correct shapes in STIFF HATS and FEDORAS.

——Call and see.——

IKE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

VICTOR BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE
HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor. Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. DENVER. CHICAGO.
PACIFIC COAST.
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

TO MY CUSTOMERS!

I have just recieved a 12 Tune

MUSIC BOX,

—VALUED AT $50,00,—

Which I propose to give to my Customers. Every one purchasing Goods to the amount of 25 cents, will recieve a ticket

GOOD FOR ONE CHANCE,

on same. Drawing to take place as soon as the tickets are given away.

L. FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST!

Public Notice.

In accordance with an order from the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford in Chancery, recorded and filed with the Clerk of said County, Public Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of Feb. 1895, the Receiver of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Otsego, Crawford and Roscommon Counties, has made an Assessment upon all members and persons insured in said Company, in accordance to the amount insured. The aggregate of said assestment is $3,943 80.

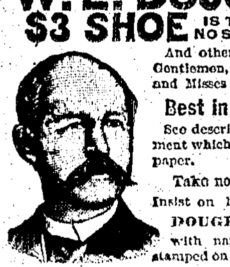
Dated at Grayling, this 18th day of Feb. 1895.

JOHN J. NIEDERER,
Feb. 28, '95. Receiver.

Announcement.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner, subject to the decision of the republican caucus. My former experience in that position makes me believe that I can do good work for the people of Grayling township.

E. W. VAN DYNE.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.
Take no Substitute.
Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
J. M. JONES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M.	Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.
3:15 A. M.	Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:50 A. M.	Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M., Detroit 8:35 P. M.
1:15 P. M.	New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M., Detroit, P. M
2:40 P. M.	Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Crawford, }

Sheriff's office, Grayling, Feb. 20th, '95.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the next general election, to be held in this state on the first Monday in April next, there will be elected the following officer for the county of Crawford.

One County Commissioner of Schools, to hold office for the term of two years from and after the first day of July, 1895, in place of W. F. Benkelman, whose term of office will expire on said first day of July, 1895.

W. S. CHALKER,
Sheriff of Crawford County.
Feb. 21st, '95.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } S.S.
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. }
PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.
ESTATE of Lewis Ostrander, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate and six months from the 4th day of February, A. D. 18[illegible], having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we will meet on Tuesday the 7th day of May, A. D., 1895, and on Saturday the third day of August, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Joseph Patterson, in the village of Grayling, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated February 23d, A. D. 1895.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
ADELBERT TAYLOR,
Feb. 28, '95, w7 Commissioners.

Election Notice.

The following is the proposed amendment to the constitution of Michigan relative to the salaries of State Officers, to be voted on at the general election to be held on Monday, April first next.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one of article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; the Judges of the Circuit Court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Commissioner of the Land Office shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hurdred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Auditor General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; they shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office, and they shall personally attend to the duties of their office. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein provided. Be it further

Resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next spring election, on the first Monday in April in the year one thousand eight and ninety-five, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, at least fifteen days prior to said election.

The ballots for and against this amendment shall be printed at the foot of the general ticket as provided by law, and designated as follows: Amendment to the Constitution relative to salaries of State officers,—"Yes." Amendment to the Constitution relative to salaries of State officers,—"No." Said ballots in all respects to be canvassed and return made as in elections of Justices of the Supreme Court.

Resolved further, That the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolutions proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the constitution of this State, relative to salaries," which was passed at the present session of the Legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Avalanche
O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, - - - - MICHIGAN.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

MARKING THE SPOTS WHERE AMERICAN HEROES FELL.

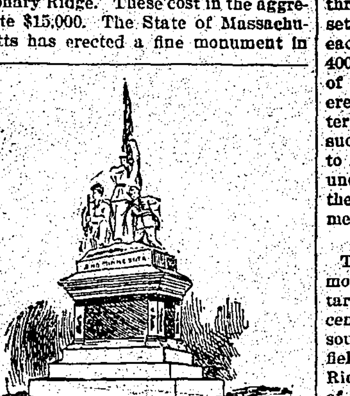
Hundreds of Monuments and Tablets Dot the Chickamauga Battlefields—The Grandest Military Object Lesson in the World.

A Great Work in Progress.

An interesting statement of the progress and condition of work on the National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga has been issued. It is the first announcement of what the States have done in conjunction with the general government. As the result of careful study by the National Commission, the fighting lines of all divisions and brigades on each side have been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets for these organizations. Division tablets have been completed for Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Many of the brigade positions have been definitely determined, and all of them have been approximately ascertained, and brigade tablets for the first positions on each side for both days' battle at Chickamauga are now being cast.

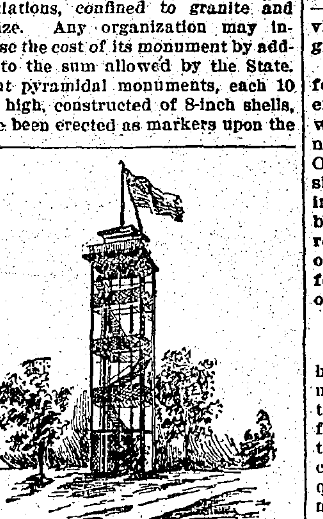
ONE OF THE SHELL PYRAMIDS.

The State of Ohio has had a commission of eight, who served in the battles, at work for two years locating the regiments and batteries from that State, and their work on the Chickamauga field is nearly completed. Ohio had fifty-five organizations in the battle of Chickamauga and seventy-one at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. That State has appropriated $95,000 for fifty-five monuments on the Chickamauga field and $5,000 for the expenses of her Commissioners. The monuments are in position, and fifty-one granite markers 15 inches square and 3 feet high have been placed to mark fighting positions other than those designated by the monuments. The State of Minnesota has erected five monuments to the two organizations from that State which were engaged, four at Chickamauga and one on Missionary Ridge. These cost in the aggregate $15,000. The State of Massachusetts has erected a fine monument in the Orchard Knob Reservation commemorating the services of her two regiments in the Chattanooga campaign. The Legislature of the State of New York has passed a bill involving the expenditure of $81,000 for monuments at Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. The work of erecting monuments to the regular troops has been completed. These are nine in number.


SECOND MINNESOTA.

Cost of the Monuments.

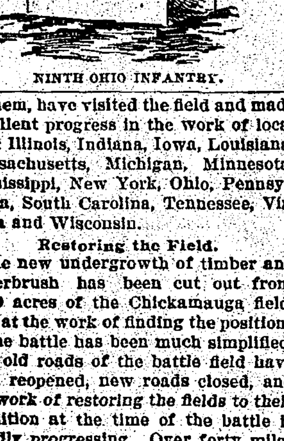
The monuments now on the field have ranged in cost from $1,000 to a little over $6,000. The monument to the United States Regulars cost $1,500 each delivered at Lytle Station. The Ohio monuments for the most part, cost $1,500 each, delivered and erected on the field. The monuments costing $1,000 each, delivered and erected, are of excellent design and execution. The material for monuments is, under the regulations, confined to granite and bronze. Any organization may increase the cost of its monument by adding to the sum allowed by the State. Eight pyramidal monuments, each 10 feet high, constructed of 8-inch shells, have been erected as markers upon the spots where brigade commanders on each side were killed or mortally wounded.


AN OBSERVATION TOWER.

Each battery engaged is to be marked in its most important fighting position by guns and carriages of the patterns used in the battle. There are thirty-five of these positions for each army on the Chickamauga field alone.

The following States have commissions at work with the National Commission in locating positions and clearing up confused and disputed points in history: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

During the past year the following State Commissions, or representatives of them, have visited the field and made excellent progress in the work of location: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.


NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Restoring the Field.

The new undergrowth of timber and underbrush has been cut out from 3,300 acres of the Chickamauga field, so that the work of finding the positions of the battle has been much simplified. The old roads of the battle field have been reopened, new roads closed, and the work of restoring the fields to their condition at the time of the battle is *rapidly progressing.* Over forty miles of the main roads of the field have been rebuilt in a substantial manner, and this branch of the work is nearly completed.

Under the authority given by Congress, the National Commission is preparing historical tablets for army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, on both sides, for all the fields. These tablets will set forth the composition and commanders of each of these organizations, the brigade tablets carrying these designations to the commanders of regiments and batteries. The part taken by each organization throughout the battles will be concisely set forth on these tablets. They are each 4x3 feet, and contain from 200 to 400 words of historical text. The act of Congress leaves it to the States to erect monuments to regiments and batteries; and to the latter organizations, such as corps, divisions and brigades, to erect their own monuments must, under the law, receive the approval of the Secretary of War before the monuments can be erected.

FOURTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

The Completed Park.

The park, when completed, will be the most comprehensive and extended military object lesson in the world. The central drive, now completed from the southern limits of the Chickamauga field to the north end of Missionary Ridge, is twenty miles in length. All of it passes through or overlooks heavy fighting ground. On the Union side two corps from the Army of the Potomac, four divisions from the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland were engaged, and on the other the Confederate Army of Tennessee, with re-enforcements from East Tennessee and Mississippi, and two divisions from the Army of Northern Virginia.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

The details of six battles will be set forth upon the historical tablets to be erected by the National Commission within the park and its approaches, namely: Wauhatchie, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the three days' fighting at Chickamauga. The grounds will be a park only in the sense of being restored to their condition at the time of the battle. No work will be done for purely decorative purposes. The old line of works are to be restored.

Maine's Winter Mosquitoes.

Stopping over night at a little Maine hotel that stands on low ground near a marshy pond," said the commercial traveler, "on a cold night, with three feet of snow on a level out of doors, I thought I heard a mosquito's note. Of course it didn't seem possible that mosquitoes should be humming about in midwinter, but soon I felt an unmistakable bite, and saw several of the winged terrors flying between me and the light.

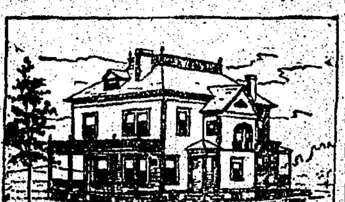
" 'Oh, they're mosquitoes sure enough,' said the hostess, in answer to my question. 'They come from the cellar. We have 'em all winter long. It's the lights at night that bring 'em upstairs. They're kind o' sluggish at this season, and don't bite as hard as they do in summer, but sometimes they're pooty vexin' to folks not used to summerin' and winterin' with 'em.' "

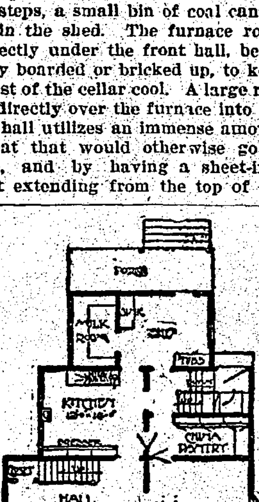
Men may, for broken wood or glass,
Some strong cement invoke;
But there is no cement, alas!
To help a man who is broke.
—New York Herald.

FARMHOUSE PLAN.

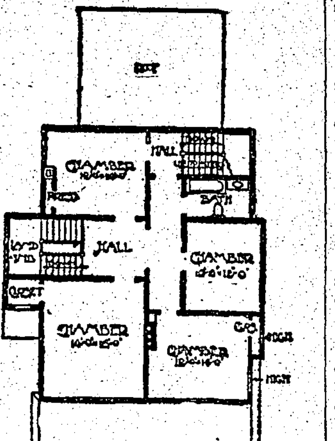
Suggestions by a New York Farmers' Wife for a Cozy Home.

I have made plans suited to our own needs on a farm four miles from Syracuse, N. Y., that is devoted to fruit and garden crops, with a small dairy, writes Mary A. G. Buell, in the American Agriculturist. We do not care for the conventional parlor, and therefore dispense with it, believing that the *hall, dining-room and living room* afford all the necessary rooms for practical use. The living room may be used for a bed-room if necessary, and will be found exceedingly convenient for either purpose. This house faces to the west, so that all the living rooms have south windows, giving plenty of sun for people and plants in the seven cold months, while the hall is on the north side and the generous veranda at the west, so as to be particularly desirable for summer use. The exterior can be made as simple or ornate as desired. (The suggestion for the exterior illustrated herewith is by Gardner, Pyne & Gardner, but the floor plans are exactly as submitted by Mrs. Buell.) There is a cellar under the whole house, extending under the shed and milk room, the latter space being occupied by a large cistern, to catch the roof drainage, which holds soft water enough for a long drouth. A pipe should connect this cistern with the pump that supplies the tank in the attic. *The coal bin is under the vestibule, and the bin for the kitchen coal may open off the large bin;* but, to save steps, a small bin of coal can be kept in the shed. The furnace room is directly under the front hall, being tightly boarded or bricked up, to keep the rest of the cellar cool. A large register directly over the furnace into the front hall utilizes an immense amount of heat that would otherwise go to waste, and by having a sheet-iron jacket extending from the top of the furnace to the floor, and fitting closely about the hot-air pipes, very little dust will work through the register into the house. The vegetable and household supplies are stored in the cellar under the kitchen, so as to be handy for the housewife. The rest of the *cellar is available for storing fruit,* potatoes, etc., that are to be kept a long time. It is eight feet in the clear, well lighted, and perfectly drained, so as to be dry in the wettest weather. The house may be so set up that the rear of the cellar may open level to the landing of the cellar stairs, thus doing away with the ugly hatchway under a snowdrift. The one large chimney accommodates both the furnace flue and the two large fireplaces. The extra cost of these fireplaces is very slight, and, as long as fuel is so cheap, there is no reason why the great majority of farmhouses should not enjoy a fireplace in the sitting room. It is really a necessity for ventilation in the closely built houses required by our long winters. *Entering the front door,* we have a cozy vestibule, with convenient closet. Portieres or a door may shut off this vestibule from the hall in cold weather, for the hall is well lighted from the double windows on the stair landing. A sliding door opens into the living room, and a hinged door into the dining-room. The kitchen may be reached from both the front and back of house without going through any room. The dining-room can also be reached from both front and rear without going through the kitchen. The door between it and the pantry swings both ways, and so does the door between pantry and kitchen, but an ordinary door closes the pantry from the back hall. But few steps are required to reach the pantry from either kitchen or dining-room, and the dresser in the kitchen is handy to the sink. The kitchen is well lighted, and can be kept cool in summer, being on the north side, while the shed is also available as a summer kitchen if desired. Tubs for washing may be set in this shed, with hot and cold water at but little extra expense, and a sink is also provided in the shed, where the men folks may wash without cluttering up the kitchen. The milk room opening off the shed is also convenient, and keeps the milk utensils out of the house. The second-floor rooms are large and convenient. My family believe that the bath-room is worth many times its cost. It is fed from a tank in the attic. In the absence of aqueduct water, a ram, force pump or windmill will keep this tank supplied, and feed the boiler of the kitchen range.


SUGGESTION FOR EXTERIOR.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

WHERE PECANS GROW.

Preparation of the Meats Becoming an Important Industry.

Perhaps the best of all nuts is that species of hickory known as the pecan. It is a native of the United States, growing wild in the Mississippi valley and in Texas. The largest and finest nuts come from Louisiana, some specimens attaining a length of two inches and a diameter of three-quarters of an inch. Comparatively few from that State reach the North, however. In Bee County, Texas, pecans are grown with very thin shells, that may be crushed in the fingers.

In Texas the pecan industry has obtained great importance. Thousands of people, white and black, make a living by gathering the wild nuts, while many plantations of the trees have been set out and are already in bearing. So long ago as 1880 1,250,000 pounds of the nuts were marketed in San Antonio. Of all the hickory family the pecan seems most susceptible of improvement in the size and quality of the fruit, and much has been accomplishd in this direction by planters exercising judgment in the selection of varieties. F. A. Swinden, of Brownwood, Texas, has 400 acres of pecans, comprising 11,000 trees.

The usual method of harvesting pecans is to shake the trees when the hulls begin to open in the autumn, or to thresh them with long, light poles like fishing-rods. The nuts that fall are picked up in baskets. Wild pecans used to be gathered quite commonly in the forest by cutting down the trees—a practical application of the principle of *killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.*

The freshly gathered nuts are placed in revolving churns, by which they are cleaned and brightened. A factory in New York City gives employment to *fifty* men and women engaged in the business of polishing or "burnishing" *pecans for market.* Eventually cleaning establishments will be set up in the neighborhood of orchards.

The finest nuts grown from selected stocks are kept for planting, pecans for seed being in great demand at present. Such seed brings as much as $1.50 a pound; the trade is carried on mainly by orders through the mails. Small nuts could be used for making oil. Before many years the big pecans, an inch and a half to two inches in length, with paper shells will be on the market in plenty.

The industry of preparing the meats of pecans for market, free from shells, has already assumed considerable proportions. In 1890 one manufacturer sold 100,000 pounds of the kernels. Being relieved of the trouble of cracking the nuts and picking out the meats—these processes are now performed by machinery—confectioners are beginning to use pecans quite generally. Three pounds of nuts contain one *pound of meats. The meats sell for 50* cents a pound. Pecan oil is excellent *for table use.* It makes a fine illuminant. A kernel, when lighted, will burn *for some time brilliantly.*

It is believed that much might be accomplished by cultivating choice varieties of shellbarks, of large size, with thin shells.—Rene Bache, Washington correspondent.

Lifeboat Propelled by Pumps.

While the propulsion of boats by jets of water thrown from them to the rear or to the front may not be economical under ordinary conditions, it has proved decidedly satisfactory in lifeboat service, where screw propellers and paddle wheels are alike inadmissible. The first boat of this sort has been in service at Harwich, Eng., for three years, and during that time she has been out twenty-eight times, and has saved fifty-one lives. Her success has led to the construction of a second boat on the same general style, for which the plans were prepared by the eminent yacht designer, C. L. Watson, who is trying to lay down lines for a cutter to take back the Queen's cup to England. The new lifeboat is 53 feet long, 16 feet in the beam, and has a depth of 5½ feet. Steam is raised in a multitubular boiler and is piped to a compound engine of 225 indicated horse power, driving two centrifugal pumps, one on each side of the boat. These pumps draw their supply of water from an inlet directly below the center of the boat, and are arranged so that they can throw powerful streams ahead, back or to either side, there being six ports in all. The boat is called the City of Glasgow, and has been stationed at Harwich in place of the former boat, which has been sent to New Brighton. On *some recent* trials it was found that by means of one of the stern jets alone, without rudder, the boat could be turned in the open sea in a little over five minutes, while, with both stern jets in operation, the boat could be turned with the rudder in about a minute and a half. While going ahead at full speed she can be brought to a dead stop and started astern in twenty seconds.

Sad Plight of a Young Countess.

The young daughter of Count Stozzi, an Italian nobleman, was recently arrested for stealing jewelry. At the trial of the young lady a sad story was brought to light. Her father, who was once very wealthy, lost all his money in unfortunate land speculations in Rome. The young countess, in order to support her parents, took a place as chambermaid, and recently, under stress of poverty, stole some of her mistress' jewelry, and being tried and convicted was mercifully sentenced to only twelve days' imprisonment, the judge admitting as extenuating circumstances the sad change in her family's fortunes.

No man will take good advice on another's say so; even when he learns a truth for himself, he cannot always apply it.

When a man has an opinion or a theory that happens to turn out right, how he likes to hover around it.

SKATING IN HOLLAND.

Men in Gay Colors and Women in White Caps.

Skating is part of the business of winter in Holland, as well as a healthful pastime. In many districts at this season it becomes the easiest and quickest mode of traveling from the villages and farmhouses to the market towns. The most noted display of this art, however, as a sportive accomplishment is at Slikkerveer, on the Maas, some miles above Rotterdam, under the direction of the Dutch Skating Association. The skates used have very long runners and points curving back at the toes. The ice here is not that of the river, but a large space obtained by flooding the low ground adjacent. A party of skaters will join together, holding a long pole under their arms. At Slikkerveer, being a place very accessible from such towns as Rotterdam and Dort, most of the skaters are townsfolk, and few quaint rustic dresses are to be seen.

It is different in some of the northern and eastern provinces, especially Friesland, where the peasantry and well-to-do farmers, with the women folk, still wear their ancient costumes. The shores and isles of the Zuider Zee, indeed, exhibit much that is curiously old-fashioned in the manners and habits of the people. The holiday dress of the men is a tight jacket, of maroon color, with silver buttons, which is slashed in front to show the gay red or blue shirt, huge baggy trousers, boots and furred caps; while their wives and daughters or sisters, in white muslin caps with long pendants, golden plates or golden spiral ornaments at the sides of the forehead, and frocks of thick woolen striped black and blue, make an equal show of the taste of the good old times.

The little isle of Marken, five miles out from Volendam, is a mere sandbank or mudbank, with a thousand inhabitants living in a cluster of wooden cottages, one-storied, roofed with tiles and painted red, blue or green. This small isolated community is thought to be the remnant of a peculiar race, more ancient than the Hollanders of the mainland. They have customs and traditions of their own, and whenever any of them appear in the streets of Amsterdam he at once excites the notice of city people. Marken will be submerged forever, but full compensation will be paid to its inhabitants, if ever the Zuider Zee draining scheme be carried into effect.—London Illustrated News.

A WINTER SUNDAY IN MARKEN.

THIRTY MILES OF NAMES.

Monster Temperance Petition, Signed by Four Million People.

The cut herewith gives one a much more vivid idea than could be gained from a mere description of the size of the mighty polyglot petition presented to Congress, asking for legislation against liquor, opium and kindred evils. The rolls all together weigh a thousand pounds. Were the separate sheets placed end to end in a straight line, the petition would be thirty miles in length, and to it are signed between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 names—and all those of women. These are not all the names of American women. This is the petition that was circulated in the Old World by Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, and presented to the women of fifty different countries.

THE GREAT PETITION.

A Western Woman's Lonely Lot.

While in Coulee City, Ore., recently a woman met the wife of a prominent stockman. After the usual salutation she was asked for news, and replied, "I have no particular news. I have not seen a white woman since last August until recently. My husband has been away most of the summer."

"How do you pass the time alone?"

"My two little boys are good company and we kill rattlesnakes."

"Are there many rattlesnakes?"

"I killed sixty-three last summer myself, and my youngest child killed one with a piece of sage brush. Then, ducks are plentiful, and I am a pretty good shot. I have killed several on the wing."

Her looks indicated nothing but perfect satisfaction with her lot, and health was pictured on every line of her smiling countenance.

Incomes in Country and Town

Five thousand dollars in a country town is affluence, if the beneficiary is *content to stay there;* but in the city the family man with only that income, provided he is ambitious, can only just live, and might fairly be described as the cousin-german to a mendicant. And yet there are some worthy citizens still who would doubtless be aghast at these statements, and would wish to know how one is to spend $5,000 a year without extravagance.—Scribner's.

NECKTIES ARE ALWAYS NEW.

Mr. Feathers Learns the Secret of Mr. Ginks' Attractive Assortment.

"I am somewhat curious by nature," said Mr. Feathers recently, "and some time ago I was struck by the remarkable number of new neckties worn by young Mr. Ginks, who sits opposite me at our boarding-house table. I proceeded to study them, and after a week or two I discovered that they were not only always smooth and fresh, but that their appearance was regulated according to their hues. For two days he would wear a black and gray tie, for instance; then a black flowered red ground affair would creep out from his bosom, and then two or three more combinations would be worn. At last I could restrain myself no longer and I asked Ginks to explain to me his necktie system. He looked mysterious and beckoned me to a secluded corner.

" 'Mr. Feathers,' he said, earnestly, 'I feel that I can confide in you thoroughly. The scarfs you have so kindly admired are five in number, and are all I have. I wear one until it gets soiled, and then I drop it in gasoline outside of my window. After the liquid has evaporated I take the scarf in and every sign of dirt has disappeared. By doing this in rotation with the five ties I keep up an appearance that would cost more than I could afford if I depended upon new ones.'

"I thanked the young man for his very interesting information," said Mr. Feathers in conclusion, "and I do not doubt that many others like him know the value of gasoline as a cleansing article, and put it to good use. I hope they will use it in the open air, however, as it is a very volatile and inflammable liquid and is liable to explode if exposed in a room where there is a gaslight or a fire"—Washington Star.

SURNAMES IN IRELAND.

Murphy the Commonest, but Smith Holds Its Own.

One of the curiosities of recent philological literature is the appendix to the 1893 report of the British Registrar General, which bears the suggestive title, "Surnames in Ireland." From that compilation one who has an eye for the curious may glean facts and figures for a most interesting article. For instance, it is shown that the most common name on the Emerald Isle is Murphy, the number of persons, great and small, who bear that cognomen being 62,600. The following come next in order of frequency: Kelly, 55,900; Sullivan, 43,600; Walsh, 41,700; Smith, 33,700; O'Brien, 33,400; Byrne, 33,300; Ryan, 32,000; Connor, 31,200; O'Neil, 29,110; and Reilly, 29,000.

The compilers of the article under consideration have very accommodatingly made a comparison of the above with the commonest names in England and Wales, which shows the following interesting figures: Commonest names in Great Britain, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, Smith, 253,606; next, Jones, 242,100; next following being Williams, Taylor, Davies and Brown, in the order as given. In Scotland the order is: Smith, McDonald, Brown, Thomson, Robertson, Stewart and Campbell.

The tables show that in Ireland many of the old Celtic names appear, both with and without prefixes "O" and "Mac." For the benefit of those readers who may never have seen the explanation, it may be said that, as a rule, "Mac" or "Mc" means "son of," and that "O" stands for "descendant of."

As far as local distribution is concerned, the Murphys are most numerous in Carlow and Wexford; Byrne in Dublin and Wicklow; Kelly in Kildare; and Sullivan in Cork and Kerry.

A WOMAN'S WATCH.

Travels All Over Her Person in Search of the Fashionable Resting Place.

The watch feminine, says the New York Times, shares the prerogative of caprice with its wearer; it is, like her, free from monotony. Last week it swung from the belt by a chatelaine clasp, yesterday it was tucked in the corsage by a slender fob chain, to-day it perches on the left shoulder, steadying itself by a matching brooch, or tucks itself under a filigree circle of gold or silver; to-morrow, according to the fashionable jeweler, it will do neither nor any of these things, but suspend itself from a short chain, which is strongly attached at each end to a gold pin. When these pins are caught to the bodice of a gown the watch swings between, the length of the chain being sufficient to allow the slight leeway.

It is an idea already developed by one woman that the for the moment useless fob chain can be adapted to this new attachment by a very simple means. Let the catch that snaps to the watch be removed, carefully be reserved for future use, and a decorative pin made fast in its place. The tiny ball at the other end is mounted on a pin, and the thing is done.

Quizzing as a Fine Art.

On the occasion of Lord Melville's trial before the House of Lords, Hook had a seat among the spectators. He could not resist the opportunity of mystifying his neighbors, a lady and her daughter from Sussex. When the Bishops appeared in their state attire—wearing scarlet and lawn sleeves over their doctors' robes—he confidentially observed to the lady:

"These are not gentlemen; they are ladies, elderly ladies—the dowager peeresses in their own right."

When the Speaker of the House of Commons appeared, and attracted attention by the rich embroidery of his robes, the lady inquired:

"Pray, sir, who is that fine-looking person opposite?"

"That, madam," said Hook, "is Cardinal Wolsey!"

"No, sir," cried the lady, with a look of angry disdain, "we knows a little better than that; Cardinal Wolsey has been dead many a good year!"

"No such thing, madam, I assure you,' replied Hook, with imperturbable gravity; "it has been, I know, so reported in the country, but without the least foundation; in fact, those rascally newspapers will say anything."—Temple Bar.

"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before she gets married?" asked the practical man. "Yes," replied his dyspeptic friend. "Either that, or else she ought to be willing not to try."—Washington Star.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

Flapjack—Glibly is quite a talker, isn't he? Treacle—Yes; but his hat will get down over his mouth.—Springfield Union.

Judge—Your age, Miss? Miss Elder—Thirty-two. Judge (to secretary)—Put down born in 1832.—Fliegende Blatter.

Miss Dixby—Do you draw everything larger than it really ought to be? Artist—Everything but my salary.—Washington Post.

"Your brother? I did not know that you had a brother." "Oh, yes; or, what is the same thing, I have two half brothers."—Life.

First Beat—Wot yer doin' fer a livin' now? Second Beat—Workin'. F. B.—What? S. B. —Same ol' racket.—Boston Courier.

No, it is not proper to speak of the "modern woman" as "the woman of the age." Don't forget this.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The man who sighs for the happy day
When a barefoot boy he ran
Is the same old boy who used to say:
"I wisht I wuz a man."
—Philadelphia Record.

Hazel—I can't realize, old man, that you are a father? Nutte—Can't you? Come around and spend the night with me.—New York World.

"Are you the boss here?" Mr. Meekly—Do I look like a man that would allow his wife to get along without a cook?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Carleton—Did you see much champagne flowing on your trip across the ocean? Montauk—No; but I saw a tremendous ice floe.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Man wants but little here below,"
Now, I'm inclined to doubt it;
He gets but little; wants a pile,
And has to do without it.
—Truth.

Hardup (scribbles)—My dear fellow couldn't U lend me a V? Wiggins (scribbles below)—My boy, you must think I am a J!—Harper's Bazar.

"Have you named the baby yet?" "No; but my husband has sent for three sets of encyclopedias, and we may arrive at one before long."—Syracuse Post.

"Is your sister succeeding well in her elocution lessons?" "Beautifully; whenever she begins to recite people get up and leave."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Love laughs at locksmiths, so they say
But not at locks, that's plain.
For once grim wedlock shuts him in
He seldom laughs again.
—Life.

Miss Waltzer—Let us have another round before the music stops. Young dancer (generously, but absent-mindedly)—Er—certainly—on me, this time.—Brooklyn Life.

"Ef women," said Uncle Eben, "am ez contrary ez some folks 'claih's dey is, de bes' way ter git 'em out of wantin' suffrage am ter tell 'em dey gotter vote." —Washington Star.

Miss Logan Square—I suppose thistle down is the lightest thing in the world. Miss Diamond Street—Did you ever hear young Lighthead try to talk?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Cousin Ethel, is Col. Blazer a brave soldier?" "Oh, I don't think he's afraid of powder." "No, I don't think he is, for I saw his nose against your face last night."—Minneapolis Tribune.

"If you want to sell me an overcoat," said the customer at the clothing store decidedly, "you'll have to show me the heaviest you've got. I am going south for a few weeks."—Chicago Tribune.

Old Player—When next you try you want to forget everything but that you are on the stage. Amateur Slippupp—That was just the trouble; I did forget everything but that.—Boston Courier.

Wiggles—Why did they call it a charity concert, do you think? Waggles—I don't know. Possibly because it is so often necessary to be charitable toward the performers.—Somerville Journal.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Yell, and the world yells, too.
But you'll most always find,
If your rent is behind,
You will have all the groaning to do.
—Atlanta Journal.

Cholly Chappey—I see that earrings are coming into fashion again. Have your ears ever been bored? Miss Caustic—What a question. Haven't I often listened to your twaddle?—Syracuse Post.

"It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding cake. I put an enormous piece under my pillow and dreamed of nobody." "Well?" "And the next night I ate it and dreamed of everybody."—Life.

Old Drywater—My boy, in all creation you won't find any animal except man who makes a habit of smoking. Young Puffs—Yes, sir; but neither do I know any other animal that cooks his meals. —Harper's Bazar.

Tom—If you had the privilege of kissing a pretty girl on the right or left cheek, which you do? Dick—It would be hard to make a choice, but between the two I should probably find a way out of the dilemma.—Boston Transcript.

"Trimmins has a first-rate voice," said the critic at the concert, "but he always comes in behind time." "Yes," replied the man who lends money. "I guess it's force of habit. Trimmins' notes are always overdue."—Washington Star.

Bread and Typhoid Fever.

A serious note of alarm was struck last summer by Surgeon Major Rennie, of the English army, who sent a communication to a London medical journal, showing that typhoid fever was spread at Meerut, in India, by half-baked, doughy plumcakes, eaten by the soldiers of the English army at that station, where impure water was used in making the dough. A month later Drs. Walde and Welsh published their experiments on the temperature at which bread is baked and carefully recorded the bacteria found in British breads.

SERVED IN TWO WARS

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLETS FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturff. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look on the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He imediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers and his hands which had been palsied assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praises of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturff is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with weakness curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The root bulb of every hair has five or six small white filaments, which are to the bulb what the roots of an onion are to that vegetable, the means of collecting and bringing to it the proper nourishment.

FAMOUS CAT FANCIERS.

Celebrities of All Ages and Nationalities Who Have Made Pets of Them.

Looking backward we find that pussy has been the pet and favorite of some of the most famous personages in history. Mohammed rather chose to cut off the sleeves of his robe than to disturb a cat lying upon them, and his followers, who have no more objugatory term for the Christian than dog, admit it into their mosques. Dante and Petrarch each had a fondness for them, and the great Richelieu had a pet cat, while Cardinal Wolsey placed his favorite tabby near him on a chair while exercising his judicial functions. Sir Isaac Newton had a pet cat and kitten, says Gertrude B. Rolfe in the North American Review. Montaigne, too, was not too witty or too cynical but the frolics of a cat would amuse him, and La Belle Stuart, a famous beauty in the reign of Charles II., satirized by Pope in the line well known

"Die and endow a college or a cat," left annuities to several of her friends on condition of their caring for and maintaining her cats. Among contemporary celebrities Ellen Terry loves to disport herself with her cats. Both Renan and Taine possessed an extravagant fondness for cats, and Francois Coppee, who, since the death of Victor Hugo, has been generally classed as the leading poet of contemporary France, also shares this hobby in a marked degree. Cats surround his desk and nibble at his pen while he writes, and his friends can recite a dozen poems which he has composed in honor of his pets.

Queer Gambling by Indians.

The Puyallup and Black River Indian tribes are participating here in the first great gambling game that has occurred for over thirty years. The game has been in progress for eighteen days, and is apparently but half finished. Each side has a certain number of chips, which are hid, the opposite side guessing where one odd chip is. The Puyallups are ahead, having scored 34 out of a possibe 60 points. Several hundred Indian spectators are present, the squaws dancing all night. The braves on both sides are betting heavily on the result, staking money, horses, cows, and blankets.

One of the most famous early ballet dancers was Mlle. Maze, who, being ruined by Law's financial schemes, dressed herself in her finest robes and committed suicide publicly by jumping off a Seine bridge at noon, in the presence of thousands of people.

There is profanity in the heart before it finds expression in words.

Spring Medicine

Is so important that you should be sure to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its unequaled merit by its thousands of remarkable cures, and the fact that it has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact, it is THE Spring Medicine. It cures all blood diseases, builds up the nerves, and gives such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "It seemed to make me anew."

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for your Spring Medicine, do not buy any substitute. Be sure to get

"I was all broken down in health, so weak and nervous I was hardly able to be up. I had severe pains in my side and headache. I would often have to stop when going up-stairs on account of palpitation of the heart. I had no appetite and a distressed feeling in my stomach. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles and have not had a spell of sick headache for four months, feel well, work all day, and eat heartily. My friends remark how well I am looking. I think all nervous, run-down people ought to take it, especially nursing mothers." MRS. S. ASHWORTH, Eaton, O.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Above All Others

There is no soap in the world that stands so high in the opinion of thoughtful women as

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

For washing clothes or doing housework, it can't be equalled. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her *strength*. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for *twenty years* for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

VELVET SKIRT IS OUT.

NO LONGER WORN BY FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

It's as Hopelessly Out of Date as a Fur Coat with High Sleeves—Novel Trimming Is Now Essential—One Pleat from Throat to Toe.

Fashion's Foibles.

New York correspondence:

FOR the woman who owns a velvet skirt there is need of prompt and decisive action. Her only hope is to sacrifice it to the scissors and get a waist or sleeves out of it, if possible, because a velvet skirt just now is as hopelessly unfashionable as a fur coat with high sleeves. On the other hand, it is safe to put a good share of the intended outlay for a gown into handsome brocade velvet sleeves, and they should reach only to the elbow. Brilliant velvets enter into many of the most handsome spring dresses and often times they are found in odd companionship, though the effect is not at all unpleasant at the first glance, as is the case with so many new fashions. In one beautiful spring gown brilliant grass-green velvet is combined with white satin covered with ivory guipure. The velvet bodice fits perfectly except for the necessary front boxpleat, the latter being slit from the throat down and parting slightly to show an under pleat of white satin covered with rich ivory guipure. The sleeve puffs are correspondingly slit, the satin beneath bagging out a little and the edges of the guipure being appliqued to the edges of the velvet. The velvet in the back of the bodice is cut away to a point which comes just below the shoulders. Below, the bodice is of the white satin, the guipure in this case also being appliqued over the edge of the velvet.

NOVEL TRIMMING AN ESSENTIAL.

This bodice is to be worn with a black crepon skirt, the material being of the new grenadine type made over emerald satin, with exquisite effect of changeable color. It seems odd to have employed black and green for the skirt and white and green for the bodice, but the effect will be charming especially if Miladi wears a dainty shoulder affair of silken-like astrakhan, enriched with applique of guipure and hanging open in front to show the white of the boxpleat.

In the initial picture there is shown another use of velvet that is commendable according to coming standards. Leather-colored cloth gives the skirt, which is trimmed about the bottom with silk cords in bands and festoons. A vest of this cloth appears in the jacket bodice fastening at the side and showing a green velvet plastron. The loose fronts have revers and collar of the cloth and several showy buttons.

Many spring street gowns are to be made with elbow puff sleeves, and whether the wearer catches her death of cold or not the long sleeve will be the only covering for the forearm. Light gloves will be worn, or in other words, party gloves may be used in the day time with the street dress. The bills for cleansing will make women long to go back to the economical three-button affair and may eventually bring about a return to that style. Sleeves to the elbow will, however, be correct, but fastidious wearers of them will strive to have their dresses novel in other respects. A dress that should satisfy a woman of this sort is the subject of the second illustration, and is sketched in a silver-gray poplin de laine combined with white cloth and garnished with dark-gray soutache braiding. The skirt is entirely of the gray poplin and is fancifully braided at the top as indicated. A full shirred yoke of white cloth extends on the bodice to the waist, forming a sort of vest for the braided corselet, which is finished at the top with galloon. Long braided straps of the dark-gray, also edged with galloon, extend over the white sleeves, and the collar is made to match. Many a kind of trimming may be made to do service in place of this galloon, but the wise maiden will demand something of a novel nature.

ONE PLEAT FROM TOE TO THROAT.

This idea of a boxpleat down the front of you is introduced into some of the handsomest dresses shown. Many times, as in the case of the next costume that the artist contributes, the pleat appears on the entire length of the skirt. From the latter the skirt stands away in faultless godets, the only trimming being rich ornaments of steel passementerie at either side of the center pleat, which are repeated on the bodice. The back of the latter is made from bias material and the collar and belt are of black satin, the former showing rosette trimming. The full balloon sleeves are plain. Such skirts are of themselves so handsome that it is entirely safe to leave them untrimmed when desired. Indeed, it must be plain to the veriest novice that the godet is capable of sustaining but little ornamentation, being a thing of undeniable beauty when unadorned.

AGAIN THE PLEATS EXTEND THE BODICE.

So generally are women agreed as to the merits of this fashionable skirt that it is being taken up by old and young. Though it is as yet too early to state that children cry for it, misses revel in it, and their mothers adopt it quite as freely. A model for an elderly woman is next shown, the skirt's pleats being rather small, and the front enlarged. Its ornamentation is a long end of the black satin belt finished at top and bottom with assertive bows. The fitted bodice has a plain vest, which laps over and fastens underneath the left side, which, together with the right, is pleated to match the skirt. The sleeves have huge double puffs. As drawn for this column, this gown was in prune-colored cashmere lined with alpaca, but a host of stuffs would serve as well. Poplin would be good and crepon better.

A pair of outdoor dresses are put into the last illustration, the left-hand one wearing a dress of beige cloth trimmed with steel passementerie and beige glace silk. The skirt is boxpleated on either side of a plain front, and the back is arranged in three organ-pipe folds. The bodice fastens at the side and is entirely fitted, a band of steel galloon imitating a yoke and forming the head for two draped ends in front, which are apparently the continuation of the pleats in the skirt. A plain belt is ornamented in front with four fancy buttons, and the very wide puffed sleeves are of beige glace silk.

Besides this there is a dress of light-gray cloth, with a skirt whose fullness is caught at the hips with velvet and silk cord passementerie ornaments. The same passementerie, only narrower, edges the hem. The fitted bodice fastens at the side and is alike in back and front, being trimmed with lengthwise bands of cord galloon. Its sleeves are quite a novelty and consist of full velvet puffs, fitted embroidered caps at the shoulders and long cuffs. A big velvet sash with long embroidered ends is worn with the gown.

TOO WELL GOWNED FOR THE STREET.

There is to be more material than ever in the sleeves of the spring gowns, but it will be more draped and confined to the arm in graceful curves, so that it will not seem greater. The inflated outline filled in with crinoline and haircloth is attacked by all manner of dainty devices for draping. Luxurious collars are made entirely of ostrich feathers set both ways. The shorter ones stand upright about the neck, the tips curling softly from the face; the longer ones set down, the tips swirling prettily about the shoulders. The line of joining is hidden by a roll of silk ribbon, which forms a bow and ends at the chin. Nothing could be more regal. More feathers can be applied in that way than on a fan or picture hat.

The tailor-made Easter woman will wear a swirling skirt of broadcloth that has no placket hole. The entire back lets down in a panel, fastening at either edge with a row of from four to seven buttons. In front, at either edge, corresponding fastenings button over pockets. These fastenings are useful in the back, but in front they are essential, for it is unlikely that any woman could keep her hands out of so alluring a pair of pockets unless they were buttoned up, and the much heralded coming woman should not arrive with her hands in her pockets. That would be dreadful!

Copyright, 1895.

Napoleon III. was extravagantly fond of the Strasburg pates de foie gras. They were regularly sent from Strasburg for the imperial table in Paris.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A British or French?

A, a British subject, born within the British dominions, marries a British wife, also born within the British dominions. They go to reside in France, and while there a son, B, is born to them. B marries a British wife, born within the British dominions, and a son, C, is born to them in France. C, although a British subject by English law, is yet a French subject by French law, and, as such, liable to all the duties of French nationality.

Now, there are numerous instances of the above sort of circumstances in France to-day, and it certainly does seem hard that men of British birth, educated frequently at English schools, and to all intents and purposes Englishmen, should be compelled to serve in the French army and be liable to fight against their own countrymen.—The Westminster Review.

An original sentence was given lately by a magistrate in Missouri. A man who did not know how to read and write, convicted of a slight offense, was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read; another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

WOMEN'S FACES—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

MRS. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of *Mohawk, Lane Co., Oregon*, writes: "I was sick for over three years with blind dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back and head, and at times would have such a weak tired feeling when I first got up in the morning, and at times nervous chills.

The physicians differed as to what my disease was, but none of them did me any good. As soon as I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I began to get better; could sleep well nights, and that bad, nervous feeling and the pain in my back soon left me. I can walk several miles without getting tired. I took in all three bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Discovery.'"

MRS. WILLIAMS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES

COLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Mohammedan Tree Worship.

To a certain degree the inhabitants of all Mohammedan countries are worshipers of the tree known as the date palm. One of the prophet's most supreme and binding injunctions is "Honor thy paternal aunt, the date palm, for in paradise was it created, and from the very heap of dust out of which Adam's body was formed."

The Mohammedans also have a tradition to the effect that when Adam and Eve were driven from the garden they were allowed to take with them a date seed, and that from that single seed sprang all the date trees now known. By some admirable providence the original date seed was planted and the tree grew where the temple of Mecca now stands, and from its trunk was hewn the cradle which often lulled the infant Mohamet to sleep. The Mohammedans declare that all prayers are fulfilled which are made with the knees pressing upon palm wood, or with the same kind of wood in the hand.—St. Louis Republic.

Briareus Had a Hundred Arms.

Nervousness has as many queer symptoms. But whatever these may be, they one and all depart in consequence of the soothing, invigorating influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which tones the system through the medium of thorough digestion and assimilation. Tremulous nerves soon acquire steadiness by its use. It promotes sleep and appetite, and fortifies the system against disease. Malaria, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles are relieved by it.

This Prophet Was Wound Up.

A new religious prophet has arisen among the Georgia negroes in the person of Jerry White, a negro about 40 years old. He says that six years ago God wound him up just like a man would wind up a clock and sent him out to reveal his doctrines in the States of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. He says he is about to run down now and that his work is nearly at an end. The cardinal doctrine of this eccentric darky is that the world is coming to an end and that before August it will pass away.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

William Henry Harrison was called Hard Cider, from the favorite tipple during his canvass for President; Log Cabin, from the miniature cabins hauled to the meetings; Tippecanoe and Old Tip, from the victory he won, and was also called the Washington of the West by his admirers.

From the Land of No. 1 Hard.

Fargo, N. D., furnishes another instance of the merits of No-to-bac, in the person of Frank Winters, who writes the Sterling Remedy Co., of Chicago, to say that himself and a friend, to whom he gave a box of No-to-bac, were completely cured of the tobacco habit. He says the druggists there are selling large quantities of No-to-bac.

The tissue of the liver is composed of an immense number of polygonal masses, from a sixteenth to a twelfth of an inch in diameter.

Worse than Rum.

Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tabules bring a sort of Millennium with them. One gives relief, and their habitual use keeps the whole system in tone. Get them of your druggist.

The tallest people in the world are the Patagonians, whose average height is 6 feet; the shortest are the Laplanders, averaging but 5.

Removal of Ticket Office of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

On March 1st the Chicago ticket office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. will be moved to the new Marquette Building, corner Adams and Dearborn streets. The number of the office will be 95 Adams street.

C. N. SOUTHER, Ticket Agent.

The fattest man was Daniel Lambert. A few days before his death, in his 40th year, he was weighed, and turned the balance at 739 pounds.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins' Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Less than one-half of our farms are mortgaged.

Know all women

that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes—It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS

In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

CUTLER'S Pocket Inhaler

Important to singers; Cures La Grippe, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cold in Head, and Cough. Handy as a knife. This INHALER is approved by Physicians and Medical Journals. By Druggists for $1.00; by mail for $1.10. Microbe Killer.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 410 Michigan Street, Buffalo, New York.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

TRY Us on a HAIR MATTRESS! We manufacture and sell direct to users. No middlemen['s] profit to pay. EUREKA MATTRESS Co., Franklin Grove, Ill.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

We would not have expended

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

doing galvanizing, for which we made no extra charge, had there not been merit in it. Galvanizing consists in coating the strong but most perishable (in thin sheets) metal, steel, with the almost indestructible (even when very thin) metals, zinc and aluminum. If there were not great merit in galvanizing, no one would pay ⅓ more for galvanized barbed wire or sheet iron than ungalvanized costs. If we were making painted windmills to-day, we should furnish an

8 Ft. for $15

That is a good price for an 8-foot *painted* windmill. WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. WE WOULD NOT SELL YOU A POOR, PAINTED WHEEL, NOR ONE MADE OF METAL GALVANIZED BEFORE BEING PUT TOGETHER, IF YOU WOULD PAY US DOUBLE PRICE FOR IT. We build the best we know, and knowing that painted thin sheets are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them. The enormous cost of preparing to do galvanizing, and of doing it well on a large scale, deters others. SOME BUY GALVANIZED SHEETS AND PUNCH AND SHEAR AND MAKE THEM UP AFTERWARD. WHEELS OR VANES MADE OF GALVANIZED SHEETS RUST OUT FIRST AROUND THE RIVETS, JOINTS, AND EDGES, AND ARE, THEREFORE, NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED ONES. *How any concern can get our prices for painted windmills and painted towers, or those made up of galvanized material, cut, sheared and punched after the galvanizing is done, can only be explained by the fact that people who buy them are ignorant of the value of galvanizing.* We now galvanize everything after it is completed, even bolts and nuts. We galvanize with the most improved processes and in the most perfect known and attainable manner.

The process: When a section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleaned of rust and impurities, it is immersed in molten zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as that metal, and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal, and the whole 18 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doers cannot afford to do it. We keep 60 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another. *The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower, is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but after a time, forms, with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy, which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.* In our previous ad. we talked of prices of wind-mills, towers, etc., and as an illustration of what we could do in the way of REDESIGNING AN OLD ARTICLE AND PUTTING IT IN INFINITELY SUPERIOR SHAPE, AT A RIDICULOUSLY SMALL PRICE, ANNOUNCED THE OFFER OF AN ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH $40 AS PRICES GO, AT $10. IN OUR NEXT AD. WE SHALL OFFER YOU SOMETHING OF STILL GREATER INTEREST. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

AERMOTOR CO.

DON'T BE FOOLED.

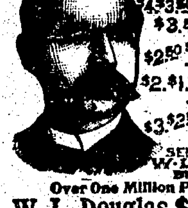
You want some RIPANS TABULES.
Your druggist's supply is exhausted.
He has something "just as good."

Why does he say this?
He thinks you a simpleton.

He has a right to his opinion,
But to express it
So plainly
Is brash.

His opinion may be right.
But his statement
Is not true.

Tell him so!
Get what you ask for,
Or nothing!



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BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The birds of paradise
  In white and silver go,
And when they shed the white feather
  There falleth down the snow.

The birds of paradise
  Wear wings of living green,
And when they drop the wing feather
  The days of spring begin.

The birds of paradise
  With rosy plumes are shod,
And when floats down the rose feather
  The roses are abroad.

The birds of paradise
  Their crests are gold and light,
And when sails down the gold feather,
  Lo, autumn burning bright!
    —Pall Mall Gazette.

Mary's Mission.

BY W. J. HENDERSON.

The professor dropped the letter which he had just read for the sixth time. He rose with nervous energy and went to the window.

He gazed into the street and saw children, children, children—everywhere children—laughing, running, skipping and generally disporting themselves with the amiable idiocy of youth.

"What on earth shall I do with it?" muttered the professor, drumming on the window with his eyeglasses. "What put it into my sister's head that I would be the best person in the world to take care of her child? Why didn't her husband outlive her? Why did she die? The whole thing has been simply a plan to break up my—hem! I don't mean that! I suppose poor Jane would have lived if she could.

"But what am I to do with a 3 year old child in my bachelor quarters? I don't know, I'm sure. If Mottsboro were a big city perhaps it wouldn't be so bad. But in a miserable little village like this, where everyone's business is known to everyone else, I shall be driven mad, I know I shall."

As he stood gazing out of the window across the green stretch of level green lawn and over the snowy pickets of the well kept fence he became aware of a face at the window of the next house.

"Oh, mercy!" exclaimed the professor, half aloud, "what will she think? I never spoke to her but once, and that was at Mrs. Barbey's lawn party, where I was introduced to her. Then she said it was a pretty sight, and I answered 'Yes, it looks like rain.'

"I couldn't help it. She was so beautiful, and I was so—so—so modest—or—bashful—or idiotic—or something."

It is quite true. Ever since Prof. Arthur Brewster, instructor in mathematics and astronomy at the Mottsboro high academy, had been presented to Miss Mabel Riker he had never dared to speak to her again.

She had passed him on the street often and had always greeted him with a pleasant smile and a bow, but he never dared to do more than lift his hat awkwardly and hasten on.

He would have given a month's salary to find courage to say something, and a year's for the audacity to join her in her walk. But he realized that courage was not a purchasable commodity.

She saw him at the window and smiled, whereupon he retired into the room with great celerity.

Her smile always frightened him. It always made him feel as if his heart had jumped out of place.

He had nearly recovered from his alarm when the aged woman who acted as housekeeper, cook and general servant in his small cottage knocked at the door and on entering said:

"There's a man here wid a child."

"Oh, Lord, it's come," said the professor, the perspiration starting out on his brow.

He went down into the sitting room and there he found the express messenger. The professor did not dare to take his eyes off the man lest they should fall on the queer bundled up object on the sofa.

"Professor," said the messenger, "here's the kid, safe and sound. Brought 'er all the way myself. She's a jim dandy, she is. Her trunk is in the wagon. Wot'll I do with it?"

"Bring it in and put it in the small room upstairs."

While the man was out of the room the professor walked to the empty fireplace and stood gazing into it, painfully aware that his every movement was solemnly observed by two coal black eyes.

He could not have told how he knew they were black, but he was morally certain of it.

The man returned with the trunk and deposited it in the small room beside a brand new iron bedstead.

"That's all O. K., professor," said the man, pocketing certain bills. "I hope you'll like the kid, for she's a jim dandy."

A strange intonation in the man's voice caused the professor to tremble. There was a dismal silence for several minutes and then a high pitched treble voice said:

"Is you my Uncle Art'ur?"

The professor started, turned and found the eyes looking up at him.

There was no mistake; they were as black as a crow's wing. So was the hair that hung in tangles around the olive brow.

The lips were red enough and the teeth white enough, but those eyes were dreadful.

"I am your uncle, Mary," he said, feebly.

"Mamma said you'd be dood to me. Mamma's dead."

There was a queer monotonous pathos in the speech. The professor felt a new emotion. He did not know what it was, but it made him bend down and lay his hand gently on the child's head as he said:

"I'll be good to you, Mary."

"Den take off my fings."

This was more than the professor had bargained for, so he called the old woman. But the child refused to be touched by her.

"Do 'way," she said, with a most malignant expression; "do 'way. Wants Uncle Art'ur to be dood to me. Don't want ole womans. I scratch ole womans."

The professor was fain to make an attempt to take off the "fings." He struggled bravely and got the point of a pin in his finger, which drew from him a rude exclamation.

"Pin 'tick?" gravely inquired Mary.

"It did," as gravely answered the professor.

"Well, you mus'n say so naughty words," continued Mary, "or you can't go to heaven. My mamma's dere. I wish I was."

And then the little black head fell forward and a tear or two fell.

Prof. Arthur Brewster looked uncomfortably at the old woman for a moment. Then he motioned for her to go.

She obeyed, but when she peeped through the keyhole a moment later she saw the professor tenderly take the gypsy looking mite in his arms and hold it close to his breast, where the tears ceased to flow and the unnatural gravity resumed its sway.

At supper the child asked for all sorts of things that the professor supposed were poisonous to children and all of which he promised to have in the house the next day, provided Mary would not carry out her one dread threat and cry.

But finally bedtime came and then Mary flatly refused to allow the old woman to undress her.

The professor perspired, but he managed to get the little garments off and to find in the poorly stocked trunk a night dress.

Robed in the long white gown Mary looked more than ever like a little gypsy, but when, without a word of warning, she dropped on her knees before him and murmured in her broken language a little prayer, he thought that she might not be so painful a burden after all.

But the end was not yet. When he had retired some hours later to his own bed and was endeavoring to compose himself to sleep he became aware of the little figure standing beside his pillow.

"Why, Mary," he said, "whatever do you want now?"

"I lonely," she said. "Wants to sleep wiv you."

"Oh, no," he said, rather shortly, in his surprise, "that's quite out of the question."

He turned his back on her, hoping she would return to her room.

But a moment later he heard a meek little sob, and turning again found that she had fully carried out her supreme threat and was crying.

He tried to be angry, but something tugged at his heartstrings and he reached out his arms and took her to his bosom, where she purred a moment like a kitten and dropped to sleep with the peace of a perfect trust on her queer little face.

But the next day the trouble began again when, after looking over his morning mail, he found that Mary had disappeared.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed, "where has she gone?"

He called, but she did not answer. He went into the next room, but she was not there.

He looked into the kitchen, but the old woman declared that the "blessed little imp" had not been near her.

Upstairs went the professor in great haste, loudly calling for Mary. He tried to reason with himself that he ought to rejoice at her sudden disappearance and hope that she never, never would return, but his arguments could not hold their ground against that new thrill of anxiety which had got possession of his heart.

He went out of the house and called loudly:

"Mary!"

"What you wants?" came the shrill answer from the other side of the fence.

There was Mary, comfortably seated in Mabel Riker's lap, while the girl affectionately patted her tangle of black curls.

"O—ah—yes—I beg pardon," stammered the professor; "you see—well—she went away when I was not looking."

"I quite understand your anxiety, professor," replied Mabel, a pretty flush mounting to her cheeks. "I should be anxious if I were in your place. She's such a sweet child."

"I wonder if she's making game of me?" thought the professor. Then he said: "Now, Mary, you must come home; you mustn't bother Miss Riker."

"Oh, but she doesn't," exclaimed Mabel.

"Wants to stay here," said Mary.

"Let me keep her a little while," pleaded Mabel. She could have kept the professor's entire world.

"Oh—why—of course, certainly, if you like."

"Uncle Art'ur's dood to me," cooed Mary. "Let's me s'eep in he's bed, and I kiss 'm."

"Ha! Hum! Good morning," said the professor, retiring in the utmost confusion.

After that little Mary spent most of her time with Mabel Riker, and the professor's hours of studious retirement were not greatly abbreviated.

And he was always glad when the child came trotting in at meal time with some new story of Mabel's goodness.

"Yes, Mary," he said, emphatically one day, "she's the best girl in the world."

Little Mary treasured that astounding declaration and in the afternoon remarked to Mabel:

"You'se dood to me; you'se best girl in de world."

"Oh, Mary!" said Mabel; "that's too much; you mustn't say that."

"Will say dat. You'se best girl in de world; Uncle Art'ur says you is."

"Oh-oh-oh!" said Mabel in a low tone, her eyes softening and her face coloring.

When little Mary returned to her uncle she was bursting with eagerness to repeat Mabel's reply. Suddenly, while the old woman was pouring out some milk, the child exclaimed:

"Uncle Art'ur, you'se handsome."

"Saints alive!" cried the woman, spilling the milk.

"Why—why—Mary!" ejaculated the professor.

"[illegible] Mabel says [illegible]"

The professor said not a word but he ate heartily and after supper smoked his pipe with uncommon zest.

When Mary went to visit Mabel the next day she carried with her a very pretty box of bon-bons for that young woman and when she returned she bore some choice berries plucked in Mrs. Riker's garden by Mabel's own fingers.

The last detail caused the professor to refrain from eating the berries. He put them away in a secret place, where they were subsequently found, a lot of hard, black pellets.

How long this communication of spirits might have gone on it is impossible to say, but it was interrupted in a way which brought grave anxiety to the professor's heart.

One evening Mary was much paler than usual and she complained of pain in her head.

"You've been playing too hard," said the professor, with his newly acquired air of paternal wisdom.

So he sent her to bed early—to her own bed, in which she had finally consented to sleep.

But in the silence of the night she came to his side, crying and complaining of the pain. He found her in a feverish state.

The professor was a man of decision in most things. He promptly dressed himself, aroused the old woman, bade her sit by the child and went for the doctor. That dignified person on arriving looked wise and said:

"I am afraid she is in for the measles—or the scarlet fever—or else a bilious fever. It is really impossible to tell at this stage."

He gave explicit directions as to treatment and promised to call again in the forenoon. When he did so he shook his head and said:

"Professor, this child needs a woman's care."

"I—I suppose you are right. But what shall I do? She will not allow my cook to come near her."

"Get a professional nurse."

"There are only two in town—and—they are both young—and—well, you know—I—I live here alone."

"Well, sir, you must manage it somehow."

The doctor went away, leaving the professor much disturbed. A few minutes later the old woman informed him that Miss Riker was at the kitchen door inquiring about Mary. The professor felt that he ought to answer such an inquiry in person.

"I am much troubled," he said, "for the doctor thinks Mary ought to have a woman's care and she will not tolerate the cook."

"Yes, so the cook told me," answered Mabel. After a minute's hesitation she added: "I think Mary would let me take care of her."

"I am sure she would," declared the professor, warmly. "That is, of course, if—if—it were—possible."

"I think it might be done," said Mabel, softly.

"Do you? How?"

"Let her come to our house."

"But would your mother be willing?"

"Oh, yes; she suggested it. She's very fond of Mary."

"Ah, yes; it is extremely good of you—and your mother. I'll speak to the doctor about it."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Mabel. "How good—I mean—you—well—please let me know what the doctor says."

And she departed in some haste and in evident confusion.

As for the professor he would have worshiped her more than ever had that been possible.

The doctor came again and consented to the removal. Indeed, he urged that the child be taken to the Riker house at once, for he himself was at a loss to cope with the disease without a woman's help.

So Mary was very carefully wrapped in blankets and Uncle Arthur carried her to the little bed which had been prepared for her.

"I don't—I don't know how to express my gratitude to you, Miss Riker," he said, with feeling. "The child has become very dear to me."

"Don't speak of gratitude, professor," said Mabel, frankly, extending her hand; "I love Mary."

The professor took the proffered hand and they stood gazing silently at one another till Mabel seemed suddenly to recover consciousness, drew her hand away and went about her duties as nurse with bright eyes.

At night little Mary became delirious. Sometimes she called for Mabel and sometimes for Uncle Art'ur.

She told Mabel over and over again that she was the best girl in the world, because Uncle Art'ur said she was; and she told the professor that he was handsome, because Mabel had so decided.

And there was much confusion in two anxious minds.

In the course of time, however, the disease passed its climax and youthful nature triumphed. The burning waves of fever broke and rolled backward, leaving the pale face paler than ever, with its startling contrast of black, shining eyes and tangled raven hair.

After a time little Mary was a convalescent. Then the professor, bending gently over her, said:

"To-morrow my dear little girl shall go home again."

"An' tate Mabel, too," she said.

"Ha—well—Mabel will come to see you."

"Won' do 'less Mabel does, too."

"Well-ah—Mabel's mamma wants her to stay here."

"Den I stay here too."

"And must Uncle Arthur go home without his dear little girl?"

"No. Uncle Ar'tur stay here with Mary and Mabel."

"Oh-ah-I'm afraid I can't do that."

Mary looked first at Mabel and then at the professor, her piercing eyes showing all her wonder at the unreasonable obstacles in the way of her happiness."

"Mary, dear," said Mabel, softly, "you must go home with your uncle, and I'll come to see you every day."

"Won't do away from you. Won't do away from Uncle Art'ur. Bofe dot to stay wid Mary or she get sick adain and die."

And the black eyes became moist, while the lips quivered. The professor straightened up with a sudden snap.

"I [illegible] managed to her satisfaction," he said.

"How?" asked Mabel, softly.

"—as my wife."

They were both bending over the child now, looking into her eyes.

"You come home with me—for good."

As the professor ceased speaking Mabel's head bent lower till her lips touched Mary's cheek. The professor's head sank till he kissed the other cheek. Then lifting their lips from the pale face they let their eyes meet. Mary very softly put her hand in his, bent to kiss the child again and murmured:

"We shall go home together, dear."

—Boston Herald.

Much in Little.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem (Mass.) museum which contains a dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary size, but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved one hundred and twenty-four heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their miters and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for $15,000 and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered of so much value that its possession was disputed and it became the object of a suit in chancery. One of the Nuremberg toy makers inclosed in a cherry stone, which was exhibited at the French crystal palace, a plan of Sevastopol, a railway station and the "Messiah" of Klopstock. In more remote times an account is given of an ivory chariot constructed by Mermecides which was so small that a fly could cover it with his wing; also a ship of the same material which could be hidden under the wing of a bee. Pliny, too, tells that Homer's "Iliad," with its fifteen thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nutshell; while Elian mentions an artist who wrote a distich in letters of gold which he inclosed in the rind a of kernel of corn. But the Harleian MS. mentions a greater curiosity than any of the above, it being the bible, written by one Peter Bales, a chancery clerk, in so small a book that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut. Disraeli gives an account of many other exploits similar to the one of Bales. There is a drawing of the head of Charles II. in the library of St. John's college, Oxford, wholly composed of minute written characters, which at a small distance resemble the lines of an engraving. The head and the ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms in Greek and the Lords' Prayer. In the British museum is a portrait of Queen Ann, not much larger than the hand. On this drawing are a number of lines and scratches, which, it is asserted, comprise the entire contents of a thin folio.

Interesting to Parents.

Mothers of puny and delicate babies need not despair. The excessively weak condition of Voltaire prevented his being baptized for several months after he was born. Perhaps he protested at that early age! Newton was so small and frail at his birth that his life was despaired of. He lived, however, like Voltaire, to the age of eighty-five. Jean Jacques Rousseau says: "I came into the world sick and infirm." Up to the age of five the life of De Thou, the historian (born 1553), hung by a slender thread. Fontenelle, whose mental faculties remained unimpaired to the end of his life—he died within a month of being a centenarian—was so delicate in his infancy that he was not allowed to be taken out into the open air. Walter Scott was an invalid before the age of two. His right leg being paralyzed the poor little fellow had to support himself on a crutch. After being sent into the hill country with his father he came back strong and active. And Victor has told us in his "Autumn Leaves" how delicate he was from his birth and what anxious solicitude "made him twice the child of his persistent mother."

South African Kaffir Choir.

When in the course of their singing the words become especially deep and full of meaning the bodies of the singers sway from side to side and the hands beat the time. This swaying is especially noticeable in the Song of the Bell; the body seems to imitate the motions of the tongue that strikes the bell, then falls back quivering and plunges down on the other side. Another song is in narrative, describing the progress of a family of natives from the forest on a journey to the coast. The listener is supposed to be at a house on the side of the road upon which the procession is to pass. At first he hears them faintly, then louder and louder, until the singing family reach his door; then he too, with all the members of the household, joins them with his voice and hands until the party passes away from sight and hearing. During the entire journey this singing and clapping of hands are kept up. Although you cannot understand the words of the song it is so vividly pictured that you catch its meaning without a conscious effort on your part.

New Road Making Product.

At Hornsey, a London suburb, the dust of the district is collected and burned, leaving considerable residue in the shape of clinker, and the coarser of this is found to make excellent material for road making and will easily sell at 50 cents per load. The finer clinker is put in a mortar mill, says the Philadelphia Record, and mixed with lime or cement is used as mortar and grouting, but there is still a great deal left and this, it is stated, mixed with a fair quantity of Portland cement makes excellent paving stones, at about half the cost of those purchased from the various patent stone makers. A section of Southwood lane, Highgate, at the entrance to the railway station, has been laid with this paving. It is said to be very hard and wear exceedingly well.

A colonel in the English army may allow only 10 per cent. of his men to marry.

TENDER MEAT.

Some Hints About the Way It is to be Obtained.

There is a universal demand for tender meat, but how is it to be obtained when a large proportion of the choicest cuts of beef are miserably tough and to make them palatable require different treatment in cooking from the tenderloin part of the same steak? Would it not be practicable for the butcher to remedy this matter by a different method of cutting? If the tender and tough parts of a beef could be each to itself there would be an advantage to the buyer and no disadvantage to the butcher excepting perhaps his having to put different prices on the two kinds.

The Frenchman secures tender meat by keeping it till it becomes "gamey," but this flavor is not popular with the American taste. Under certain conditions of atmosphere it is possible to make meat tender by keeping it a certain length of time without its developing the objectionable "gamey" flavor. This may be done in cold storage; it is also done in the Southwest, where the air is very pure and dry. The meat is hung in the open air where it will grow more tender and delicious from day to day without the least flavor of taint; meat is sometimes kept in this way for six weeks. In the many families where neither a cold storage or a northwestern air is available tough meat may be at least improved if not made very tender by certain methods of cooking.

In the case of steak have the meat cut three-fourths or one inch thick; crush the fibers by pounding smartly with a potato masher or other smooth implement; this does not let out the juices so much as chopping or breaking the surface with a meat hammer; brown quickly, turning often, over a bed of good coals, if to be had, if not in a hot skillet; the point is to seal in the juices, not to cook the steak through; lay it in a dry hot skillet, season both sides with butter, pepper and salt; cover closely and set on the back of the stove, where it will keep steaming hot without frying at all; in from thirty to forty minutes, according to the thickness of the steak, it will be done, and if the directions are carefully followed it will prove savory, juicy and tender enough to be eaten with satisfaction. Round and flank steaks are excellent cooked in this way.

For pot roast brown all the cut surfaces in a hot skillet; rub with flour. In a pot containing some boiling water put a trivet; on this lay the meat, to keep it out of the water; cover closely and keep at the boiling point till tender. The time will vary with the age and condition of the animal; three to four hours' cooking is sometimes required. When nearly done salt and pepper should be sprinkled over the roast and a bay leaf dropped into the water. Just before dishing lift the roast out of the pot, pour off the gravy and return the roast to the pot with the fat side down; when browned turn the other side to brown; it is then ready for the table. Remove the bay leaf from the gravy and pour into the pot after the meat is dished; heat and thicken if necessary.

A Clock Run by Alcohol.

There is in St. Louis a clock that for simplicity and accuracy surpasses the historic one of Benjamin Franklin. It is the property of Gerhard Eckhardt, 1,242 South Fourth street, and was constructed on a plan designed by one of his assistants, Robert Saloch.

The framework is shaped like an elongated horseshoe, about two and one-half feet in height, and from its center hangs a wheel four and one-half inches in diameter and one inch wide. This wheel is inclosed by glass so as to be airtight. Along its inner circumference are sixteen small partitions connected with each other by means of a puncture the size of a pinhole.

The wheel turns on an axle six inches long, about which is coiled the thread by which the wheel is suspended. Now if the sixteen partitions were empty there would be nothing to prevent the thread about the axle uncoiling and the wheel falling down. As a counter force, therefore, eight of the partitions are filled with alcohol, and when the thread begins to unwind the alcohol on one side is higher than on the other.

Consequently the force of gravity acts to prevent the string from untwisting further. It is here that the pinholes come in, for as the alcohol slowly oozes through them in order to seek the proper level the thread unwinds a little more, the one side is again raised slightly and so the thread by scarcely perceptible steps slowly descends.

On the scale figured out in this instrument it takes just twelve hours for the wheel to descend the distance of two feet. It can then be easily wound up again by twisting back the thread upon the axle. To mark the exact time of the day there is constructed on one side of the frame a straight dial with divisions as close as five minutes. A single hand balanced upon the axle of the descending wheel points the time upon the scale.

Mr. Saloch told a reporter that he had been at work on this ingenious device during the whole of last summer. He had tried all sorts of substances, water, oil, etc., but had found none so serviceable as alcohol. There is, of course, no very great merit to the clock as it is now, except as a show piece.

By slightly complicating matters, however, adding four wheels and enlarging the axle of the wheel, Mr. Saloch says that the clock can run from three to ten years with a descent of only about a foot and a half during that time.

The Rothschild of Japan.

Japan has a banking house that has been in business without a break for over 300 years. It began with Yechigo No Kami, an impoverished feudal noble of the province of Ise, who broke away from the traditions of his caste and went into the liquor trade, manufacturing sake from rice. One of his sons established a bank, which two centuries ago was removed to Tokio, the present capital, and from the name of the principal at the time took the name by which it is now known, of the Mitsui bank. Like the Rothschilds, the whole family is engaged in the business, a marked feature of which is that the capital belongs to all in common, while no one member can claim a separate share. The most competent individual is chosen president. The bank has now over thirty branches and is the largest private bank in Japan.

ELECTRIC FISH.

The Three Varieties Now Known To Science.

There are three species of electric fish known—the electric shad, the electric eel, the torpedo or electric ray fish. The first named is found in the Nile and the Senegal, and varies from twelve to twenty inches in length. The electric organ of the shad, according to Brelim, consists of the tissue between the skin and the muscle over the whole body, and is composed of six or more membranes superimposed one upon the other, with space between them for a gelatinous mass furnished with a peculiar arterial and venous system, and with a very branched nerve. This electric energy is entirely under the control of the fish, which on being touched with the hand gives shocks of varying strength. The electric eel is endowed with much greater electric energy than the shad and is capable of giving most powerful shocks. It frequently reaches a length of six or seven feet and a weight of from thirty to forty pounds.

There are four electric organs, extending from the hinder part of the abdominal cavity to the tip of the tail, and weighing fully a third of the total weight of the fish. They constitute a bright, reddish yellow, soft, transparent, gelatinous mass, and consist of longitudinal bundles, which, in their turn, are composed of a great number of closely compressed, almost horizontal, membraneous plates, held together and divided into cells by longitudinal membranes. While the electric eel cannot communicate a shock to its own body, it can impart a shock to an isolated person who may touch it with one finger only, and is capable of giving so powerful a shock that it can be transmitted across a small space. The electric ray, which reaches a length of five feet, with a breadth of about three feet, and weighs from fifty to sixty pounds, cannot give so powerful a shock as the eel, though it can impart one which is painful enough. Its electric organ occupies the space between the head, the gills, and the pectoral fins, and consists of small cells, close together like the cells of a honeycomb, separated by close membraneous walls and permeated by nerves.

The discharge is entirely under its own control, and is most violent in water. Recent investigations demonstrate that these organs are modified muscles, their purpose being to serve the fish with a means of defense against attack, as well as paralyze its prey. Although the electric discharge is discretionary with the fish the direction of the discharge is fixed and constant. In the case of the ray the discharge is from the back to the belly, and from the head to the tail in the case of both the eel and the shad. The strength of the shock of an electric eel is said to be equal to that of a battery of fifteen Leyden jars with an area of 3,500 square inches. It is also continuous, like that of a galvanic battery, while in the case of the torpedo it consists of a series of shocks.

Slang Words and Phrases.

"Dun" is a word whose meaning is now known to everyone who understands the English language. About the beginning of the century, says the Boston Post, a constable in England named John Dun became celebrated as a first class collector of bad accounts. Where others would fail to collect a bad debt Dun would be sure to get it out of the debtor. It soon passed into a current phrase that when a person owed money and did not pay when asked he would have to be "Dunned." Hence it soon became common in such cases to say: "You will have to dun So and so if you wish to collect your money."

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency the word "outsider" was unknown. The committee on credentials came to make its report and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the committee was ready to report and the chairman of the committee answered: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and pressure of the outsiders." The newspaper reporters took up the word and used it.

"You are a daisy," is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is so refreshing to find one in these corrupt days innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the United States congress in 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens and the latter had his chair wheeled out in the aisle, and said in that shrill piping voice which always commanded silence: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made up of whole cloth—and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."

The polo, or ole, is an Andalusian dance of Oriental origin. The music is slow.

At a Japanese banquet it is a compliment to ask to exchange cups with a friend.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

A Craze Akin to the Witch Delusion of Olden Times.

The country is experiencing a hypnotic craze which in some of its features reminds us of the witch delusion of two centuries ago. Young women are accusing young men of hypnotizing them into insensibility, criminals are pleading hypnotism as an excuse for crime, and in one instance this plea has been successful. In the Appleton, (Wis.,) cases, which have attracted great attention, the town was first considerably excited by the wonderful deeds of a professional hypnotist. Then a number of young people began to experiment in private. Soon after the young women began to have trances and behave in a most remarkable manner, and finally explained that they were hypnotized by certain young men.

The young men deny in the strongest terms that they have exerted or attempted any such power, and the specialists in hypnotism who have been consulted say that the girls are hysterical and have hypnotized themselves in all probability. The phenomena are plainly due to the same natural causes which our more superstitious forefathers attributed to witchcraft, and while we, with an assumption of scientific knowledge, talk about "suggestion," hypnotic power, etc., as a matter of fact even the best physicians, who have made the subject of mind influence a life study, are only on the border land of the great unknown. Science is pushing forward slowly and surely step by step, but meanwhile charlatans and fools are plenty and the opportunity is too good for the former to miss. The recent experiences show conclusively that it is not safe to play with these strange forces. They should be used only in the hospital and asylum by expert scientists, and the sooner laws are passed making it criminal to use them in any other way the better. As for the plea of hypnotic influence in criminal cases it is too specious to be recognized for a moment and should be nipped in the bud by all the courts of justice. The hypnotic state has been fully proven to be voluntary, at least in the early stages. No man can obtain this power over another except by his consent. Therefore, the plea of irresponsibility should have no more weight than that of drunkenness, and if hypnotism is really proven both manipulator and subject should be equally punished.

Old Fashioned Honesty.

A refreshing instance of old fashioned honesty has been noted in Houston county. Before the war a Kentucky horse dealer sold a Dooly county farmer a lot of horses, taking in part payment the farmer's note for $880, payable in the fall. When the war broke out the horse dealer considered the note canceled, like other obligations. However, about fifteen years ago the dealer sent a collector through the state, who lost the Dooly county farmer's note, and which, strange to say, was found by the farmer himself. The farmer afterward moved to Houston county, and a few nights ago a Kentucky horse dealer stopped at his house to spend the night. During the evening the Kentuckian was surprised to learn that the farmer was the one who had given him the long lost note. The farmer paid the note with interest.

A Handy Man.

Oh, mister, I used to be a juggler in a dime museum and would like ter git a situation as waiter.

Wid knives, forks an' plates I could astonish 'em—

an' den git off a balancing act dat would crowd de place.